The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,323.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.............. 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th October 1875 at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1875.		Oct. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves Negapatam	28
„ Carwar	18	„ Pondicherry	29
„ Mangalore	19	„ Madras	31
„ Cannanore	20		Nov.
„ Tellicherry	20	„ Masulipatam	1
„ Calicut	21	„ Coconada	2
„ Beypore	21	„ Vizagapatam	3
„ Cochin	22	„ Bimlipatam	3
„ Alleppey	22	„ Gopalpore	4
„ Tuticorin	24	„ False Point	5
„ Colombo	25	Arrives CALCUTTA	7

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillcoat, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th October 1875, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1875.		Nov. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves BUSREH	3
„ Kurrachee	19	„ Mahomerah	3
„ Guadur	21	„ Fao	3
„ Jask	23	„ Bushire	5
„ Bunder Abbas	24	„ Linga	10
„ Linga	26	„ Bunder Abbas	12
„ Bushire	28	„ Muscat	14
„ Fao	30	„ Kurrachee	19
„ Mahomerah	30	„ BOMBAY Arrive	22
Arrive Busreh	31		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. "COCONADA" 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Mesam, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th October 1875, at 2 P.M. calling at Verawal, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillcoat, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th October 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, as above on TUESDAY, the 12th October 1875, at 4 P. M. She will call at—

Hurnee,	Dewghur,
Bankote,	Malwan,
Rutnagheree,	Vingorla,
Jaytapore,	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog,	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL ABOUT 10TH NOVEMBER.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMER EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H.P., Captain Mackay, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, from BOMBAY about the 10th November. This steamer has superior First-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		6	
Port Said	36	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 25th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 6, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 28th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

VESSELS.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	OCT.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2933	400	11th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	18th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	25th—Southampton.
				Nov.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	1st—Suez, &c.
INDUS	W. B. Andrews	3478	500	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th October 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 19th October 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 16th October 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th October, 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	TONS	H.P.	FROM GLASGOW. SATURDAY.	LIVERPOOL. SATURDAY.	BOMBAY. WEDNESDAY.
EUROPA	2277	424	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA	2290	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.

		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales Grey Shirtings.
5 cases White Ground Prints.
3 bales Grey Dhoties.
5 „ Scarlet and Green Army Cloth.
3 „ Regatta.

A gold Hunting Watch by H. W. Harrison, London.

An Invoice of American table, hanging and wall kerosine oil lamps.

By order of the Administrator General sundry effects of the late Mr. W. Elton, consisting of wearing apparels, carpet bag, deer heads and horns, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong English-built double seated Brougham by G. Walker & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Engine, Machinery and Plants of the Weaving Factory in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, opposite the Napier Foundry.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction the whole of the Machinery and Plants of the Weaving Factory, consisting of cast iron pullies 12 by 2½ of other sizes, fly and catch Wheels, spare Wheel for Looms, weaving Looms by Harrison Brothers, 1st Brothers and Lord Brothers Warping Mill, Washing Machine by Thomas Bradford & Co., Blocks for shaftings leather Beltings water Tank, a ten horse power verticle Beam Engine with boiler and steam pipe complete in working order by White and Hodson, Doubling Machines by Butt Brothers, Winding Machine by Hetherington and Jones, 2¼, 4½ and 5 in Robins, sizing Cylinders, shuttles, sundry iron forge, anvil, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY the 16th instant at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder.

186 Superior 2nd class Moulmein Teak squares to close a consignment ex-ship Excelsior and at the Mazagon Darookhana.

50 Tons various sized Teak Boards and scantlings.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirement of purchasers.

SALE OF SILVERWARE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned silverware belonging to the Estate of the late Mrs. A. M. PEREIRA, viz :—

19 table, 21 dessert, and 30 tea spoons, 14 table and 16 dessert forks, 1 gravy, 1 sugar and 2 salt spoons, 2 soup and 2 sauce ladles, 1 butter knife, 1 bread basket, 1 decanter stand, 1 tumbler and 1 glass cover, and 2 candlesticks. Now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th October 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a collection of valuable books comprising Gems of Modern French Art, Book of the Seasons, Wonders of Italian Art, Works of Sir J. Harvey, Photos of Paris and Rome, Venice and the Poets, Milton's Paradise Lost illustrated, by G. Dore, Atlas by do., Shakespear's Lays and Sonnets, Groups from Flora's Bower, Poetry of the Year, Pips his diary—a manner and customs of ye Englishes, Eliza Cook's Poems, Edgar Poe's Poems, Pictures of English Landscapes, Heroines of Shakespear, illustrated book of sacred poems, Mrs. Heman's Poems, Manual of Gardening, Indian Gardening, Shakespear's works Complete, Celebrities of London and Paris, Cornhill Magazines, vols. 16 to 26, Once a Week from 68 to 74, Private Architecture in the 19th century, Nicholson's Encyclopedia of Architecture, and various other books.

NOTICE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 2nd November, at 6-30 A.M. at his residence, Cumballa Hill, the valuable collection of Plants belonging to R. Branson, Esquire, the same consists of valuable ferns, orchids, lychopodias, roses, honey suckle, Jukes' pea, stephantis, Australian firs, gardenias, jusminoides, braugainvilliers, marantas, bigonias, hoyas, poireas, petreas, volubilis cacta, cellocacias, geraniums, pelargoniums, passion flowers, branmontia, grandiflora, garden pumps, garden tools, water tubs, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th October 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENTS of stout materials and good workmanship supplied and SADDLES, HARNESSES, BOOTS, and SHOES, with leather work of every kind, neatly executed by

MESSRS. FOY BROTHERS,
69, Cantonments, Cawnpore.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD CHEAP—One LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, One FIRE ENGINE, Seven CHAIN PUMPS, Two ROAD ROLLERS.

For particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

J. E. HODGSON, Secretary.
Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Sukkur, 1st October 1875.

WANTED, an OVERSEER, qualified to Survey and Level, prepare Plans and Estimates and supervise Works.

Salary Rs. (100) One Hundred per mensem.

Applications to be forwarded to the Undersigned with Testimonials.

J. E. HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Sukkur, 1st October 1875.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy.................... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week

Annual Subscription in advance......Rs. 10
Single Copy........................ Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

SUIT NO 68 OF 1875.

MUNSUKLALL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI, &c......Plaintiff.
vs.
CHINTOBA PURSHOTUMJEE, &c...............Defendant.

The Sale advertised in the above suit to take place on the premises THIS DAY is POSTPONED.

NANA MOROJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 5th October 1875.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at 3 P. M., in the Mill Premises, at Parell, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of November next, to take into consideration the several matters set forth in a Requisition, dated 18th ultimo, and sent to the Directors of the above Company by Messrs. Dinshawjee Manockjee Petit and other Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors

અલારખીઆભાઈ શીવજી,
i.e. ALLARUKHIABHOY SEWJEE,
Secretary and Agent.

Bombay, 8th October 1875.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY will be held on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 P. M., at No. 5, Rampart Row, to dispose of the following business :—

1st. To expunge para. 73 of the Articles of Association and to substitute the following :—

The net profits earned at each branch where the business of the Company is carried on shall be ascertained, and the same shall be divided by the number of bales pressed at each branch, so as to ascertain the net profits on each bale pressed at each branch. All the Shareholders, either individually or through the firms of which they are partners, giving their own merchandise to be pressed in their own name shall be entitled to a bonus of ten per cent. of the net profits earned on the bales so given to the Company on the profit earned at the branch where the said bales have been pressed.

Every Shareholder to submit in writing his claim for such bonus not later than 31st January and 31st July of every year, and only Shareholders complying with this rule shall be entitled to claim the above bonus, such claim to be only paid after the profit and loss account has been submitted and approved by the Shareholders.

2nd. To add the following words to para. 61 of the Articles of Association " nor by reason of his lending money to the Company on mortgage or in any other manner whatsoever."

3rd. To consider a proposal of the Directors to establish another Branch of the Company and to fix there one of the Company's Presses now available at Oomrawuttee and to pass a Resolution to that effect.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th October 1875.

J. NEUBERG.

JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. ARETUSA
A SMALL PARCEL OF THE FOLLOWING
RICH AND RARE
FRANCONIAN WINES.
FROM THE
ROYAL BAVARIAN CELLARS
OF WUERZBURG.

STEINWEIN......Auslese,	1868,	per doz.	Qts.,	Rs. 60
HOERSTEINER, Do.	1868,	„	„	„ 52
PFUELBEN ...... Do.	1868,	„	„	„ 45
LEISTENWEIN. Red,	1868,	„	„	„ 30
STANDERBRUEHL,	1868,	„	„	„ 22
SHALKSBERGER, Red,	1870,	„	„	„ 18

RHINE WINES.

RIESLING No. 1	per doz.	Quarts	Rs.	13	0
BODENHEIMER	„	Quarts	„	15	0
Do.	„	Pints	„	8	8
GEISENHEIMER	„	Pints	„	9	0
NIERSTEINER	„	Quarts	„	20	8
Do.	„	Pints	„	11	0
RUDESHEIMER	„	Quarts	„	22	0
Do.	„	Pints	„	12	0
MARCOBRUNNER	„	Quarts	„	26	0
Do.	„	Pints	„	14	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Quarts	„	28	0
Do.	„	Pints	„	15	0
HOCHHEIMER	„	Quarts	„	32	0
Do.	„	Pints	„	17	0

5 per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

For consumption in Hot Climates no Wines can surpass and very few can equal

GERMAN WINES.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FURNITURE CHINTZES.

CRETONNES.

No 1, LIGHT GREEN GROUND, Dark Green Leaves, and small Fancy Flowers, 31 inches wide, Re. 1-4 per yard.

No. 2, LIGHT DRAB GROUND, Passion Flowers, various Colours, 32 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 3, LIGHT DRAB GROUND, Running Pattern of Fancy Coloured Leaves, 32 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 4, BLUE GROUND, PINK ROSES, BUDS, BUTTERFLIES and BIRDS, 32 inches wide Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 5, WHITE GROUND, BOUQUETS OF FLOWERS in Vases, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 6, BLUE GROUND BOUQUETS OF FLOWERS and large variegated leaves, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 7, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, Running Pattern of Roses and Corn Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 8, GREEN GROUND, Running Pattern of Roses and Corn Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 9, Wide Black and Green Stripes, with Sprays of Roses and Creepers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 10, SCARLET GROUND, Running Pattern of Fancy Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 11, TWILLED CRETONNE, Black and Blue Wide Stripes, Scroll Pattern with Yellow, Green Border, 1 inch wide, and various Birds, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 12, LIGHT DRAB GROUND, Creepers of Roses and Daisies, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 13, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, Fancy variegated Leaves and Fruit, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

No. 14, LIGHT BUFF and GREY, WIDE STRIPES, Creepers of various Flowers, 30 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

SATIN FINISHED CRETONNES.

No. 15, BLUE GROUND, Fancy Grass and various Flowers, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

No. 16, BLUE, and BLACK, WIDE STRIPES, Bouquets of various Flowers and Birds, very handsome Pattern, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

No. 17, LIGHT BUFF GROUND PINK and WHITE STRIPES, Bouquets of Flowers and Butterflies, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

No. 18, LIGHT BUFF and GREEN, WIDE STRIPES, Bouquets of various Flowers and Birds, a very handsome Pattern, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

No. 19 WIDE GREEN STRIPES and NARROW BLACK STRIPES, Bouquets and Creepers of Fancy Flowers, 33 inches wide Rs. 2 per yard.

No. 20, WIDE BLACK, and NARROW GREEN STRIPES, Bouquets and Creepers of Fancy Flowers, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

No. 21, LIGHT BUFF GROUND, very handsome Pattern of Shaded Roses and Buds, 33 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO RS. 10.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—A DIVING SUIT and APPARATUS. Apply to COWASJEE JAMSETJEE.

No. 27, Apollo Street.

ALLSOPP'S BEER IN WOOD.—In prime condition and at moderate prices, may be obtained at the Office of

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

Elphinstone Circle.

SPHAIRISTIKE.

LAWN TENNIS.
BATS, NETS, BALLS, GAMES, COMPLETE.
SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.

DID YOU WISH THIS,—Was what occurred that night done intentionally, if so, my hasty assertions were but too correct; if not, why so inflexible. *Reflect.* could I have done aught else under the circumstances, since my motive was honourable, I am judged wrongly. My last you say is TRUE, what am I to understand. Your silence gave assent to the first four words of this, which is my only explanation for what I have done. That song is prophetic. I *hate it.*

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECTACLES.

EYE GLASSES.
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS.
Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver,
Tortoise-shell.
Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.
EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

ENTOMOLOGY.

DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS, 7 ivory handled Knives, &c., with Forceps and Scissors, in Morocco case	Rs. 16	0
PINS—Best quality, from KIRBY, BEARD and Co.—		
Slender, No. 13 1⅛ inches, per ounce	Rs 4	8
„ 14 „ „ „	4	0
„ 17 „ „ „	5	0
Stronger, Nos. 6 and 8 ⅞ in „	2	8
CORK SHEETING, for lining, per dozen sheets	5	0

INSECT BOXES MADE TO ORDER.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A Stylish ENGLISH-BUILT PHAETON, suitable for one Horse or a Pair. The Carriage is in Excellent Condition. Address "CRAG DHU," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a man practically acquainted with the ERECTION of SCREW PILE BRIDGES. Apply to Mr J. CRUDDAS, Byculla Iron Works, between 8 and 11 A.M.

A EUROPEAN who is a good FOUR-IN-HAND DRIVER, and thoroughly understands MANAGEMENT of HORSES, is desirous of obtaining a situation, either as COACHMAN, or in charge of a STUD. Apply to Mr. JOHN MOORE, Prince of Wales Hotel.

WANTED.

WANTED, employment in BOMBAY or MOFUSSIL by a EUROPEAN, age 26; speaks French and German, and is thoroughly acquainted with Accounts and Book-keeping. Has been eight years in India.

A Bonus of 250 Rupees will be paid to any one procuring the Advertiser a *bona fide* situation worth over 150 per mensem, or in proportion for smaller or larger salary.

Address "A.X.Z," Office of this Paper, where also the address of Advertiser can be ascertained.

WANTED, for our Factory at Pallej, a MECHANICAL ENGINEER, having experience in COTTON GINNING and PRESSING.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company (Limited).

NOTICES.

MASONIC BALL, TOWN HALL, BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 12th NOVEMBER 1875, in honour of the VISIT of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, GRAND MASTER.

Early application for Tickets is requested, and Brethren will please forward at the same time names of Guests—

TO THE SECRETARIES BALL COMMITTEE,
Waverley Hotel, Esplanade.

5th October, 1875.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND.—SUBSCRIBERS are particularly REQUESTED to PAY into the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED, the AMOUNT of their PROMISED SUBSCRIPTION at their EARLIEST CONVENIENCE.

Bombay, 30th September 1875.

NOTICE.—ANNA otherwise ANN PRIMROSE MELVILLE (Deceased).—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of ANNA otherwise ANN PRIMROSE MELVILLE late of Seonee Central Provinces East India deceased who died at Seonee aforesaid on or about the 15th day of April 1875 and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits throughout British India (with the Will annexed) were GRANTED on the 7th September 1875 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ALFRED DANN SAUNDERS of Bombay Esquire the Manager at Bombay of the Firm of Messrs. King King & Co. are required on or before MONDAY the 25th day of October 1875 to send to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. King King & Co. in Church Lane in the Fort of Bombay the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to HENRY SAMUEL KING (Sole Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Henry King & Co. the Executor named in the said Will) having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate or having PROPERTY of her in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 20th day of September 1875.

CRAIGIE LYNCH & OWEN
Attorneys-at-Law Bombay.

OCTOBER 1875.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE
STOCK OF ELECTRO-PLATED

DOUBLE WALLED ICE JUGS.

These Jugs being formed of 2 vessels (one inside the other,) preserve Iced Drinks, Champagne, Claret Cup, &c., at a low temperature for hours, the chamber between the two vessels acting as a non-conductor of heat.

The designs are elegant, and the Electro-plating of good quality.

Price from Rs. 32 to Rs. 52.

ICE PAILS,
ALL ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 to Rs. 49.

ICE PAILS.
GLASS-MOUNTED WITH ELECTRO-PLATE.
Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

THE LATEST NOVELTY
OAK ICE PAILS,
MOUNTED IN ELECTRO-PLATE,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

ICE CLAWS AND TONGS,
From Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 10-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	29	0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Spirit equal to the first class brands of Hennessy, Martell, and others, commonly sold at a higher rate....	26	0
OLD BRANDY ; a sound wholesome spirit	22	0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout the whole of India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6¼, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed ; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

All the new ones will be ready in the course of a few weeks, when complete lists will be issued, which will be sent upon application.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

WALKER & CO.'S FANCY GOODS BAZAAR

IS OPEN DAILY FROM 9 P. M. TO 6 P. M.

A splendid stock of Fancy Goods, suitable for BIRTHDAY or WEDDING PRESENTS to select from.

AN INSPECTION IS INVITED.

WALKER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, ADJOINING WAVERLEY HOTEL.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,

10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS.—*S. ROSE & Co. are the Sole Bombay Agents for the Celebrated* SYMPATHETIC PIANO, which I specially constructed for India. They have also a large Stock of excellent Pianos, by Broadwood, Collard, and other eminent Makers, at prices varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 800.

Pianofortes Sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on Application. Repairs of every Description of Musical Instruments by Experienced European Assistants.

AMERICAN ORGANS.—HARMONIUMS and the new ALEXANDRE ORGAN of excellent tone, style, finish, and workmanship, from Rs. 80 each, upwards.

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by Contract.

BAND INSTRUMENTS.—For Military Brass Bands, Station Bands, Colleges, &c., supplied at the lowest possible rates.

Miscellaneous Musical Instruments for Bands and Christy Ministrel's Troupes.

Violins ...	from Rs. 20 to Rs. 120	Seraphina Angelica, or Miniature Harmoniums, in Travelling Case, complete ...	from Rs. 100 to Rs 165	Clarionets (best manufacture)	from Rs. 50 to Rs. 88
Guitars ...	„ „ 25 to „ 85	Fifes, with G. S.		Triangles, with Beater ...	„ „ 5 to „ 10
Banjos ...	„ „ 12 to „ 45	Keys ...	„ „ 15 to „ 30	Bones, Clappers and Castagnets, per set	„ 2
Tambourines	„ „ 4 to „ 20	Flageolets	„ „ 2 to „ 25	Ballad Horns ...	„ 110
English Concertinas	„ „ 68 to „ 250	Flutes, with G. S.		Cornets ...	„ „ 30 to „ 85
Anglo-German and German Concertinas ...	„ „ 15 to „ 86	Keys ...	„ „ 20 to „ 64	Musical Boxes	„ „ 5 to „ 1000
Flutinas and Accordeons ...	„ „ 3 to „ 64			Post Horns	„ „ 5 to „ 15

Our New Catalogues of Musical Instruments and Music, and of Military Band Instruments are now ready, and Copies will be forwarded upon Application.

SHEET MUSIC.—MUSIC BOOKS, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, &c.—A large Assortment of the latest and best editions in Stock. Lists will be sent on Application.

REPAIRS AND TUNINGS.—*Of Pianos and other Musical Instruments undertaken by S. ROSE & Co.*

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.
BRANCH DEPOT, BOMBAY,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, NEAR BOLTON & Co.,
where Letters may be addressed.
AGENCY IN POONA:
A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY :
4, Hummum Street.

POONA :
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A WELL-Selected Stock of Silver Hunter, Semi-Hunter, and Crystal Case Lever and Keyless Lever Watches, at Rs. 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75 to Rs. 200.

C. M. & Co. guarantee the durability, as well as the keeping good time of their Watches, and in order to secure their Constituents a good article, C. M. & Co. will be glad to exchange any Watch, sold by them, within three months from date of purchase, should its owner not be pleased with it.

Particular care is taken with Outstation Orders.

All Watches are sent Free by Post to any part in India, and no Watch is despatched unless carefully examined and regulated.

The usual written Guarantee is sent with it.

N.B.—Watches under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, and *above 50 for two years*, except accidents. A great variety of highly-finished Gold Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lever Watches, in Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Cases, of every description and of the latest style. Chronometers, Racing Watches, Repeaters, Chronographs, double time, Calendar Watches, &c., always on hand.

Every requisite in Jewellery for Ladies and Gentlemen, see our New Price List, which is sent Free on application.

Repairs of all kinds executed carefully with expedition and guarantee.

NOTICE.—It is preferred, and kindly requested, that all Orders be directed to our Bombay Establishment.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
EAST STREET, POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs, and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

R. PARTRIDGE & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
TEMPORARY WORKSHOP NEXT DOOR TO FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

Where all Orders will be duly received and promptly executed.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE & CO.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO., (OF MADRAS,)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-rooms, Camps, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900 Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls	Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12 „	„ 100
Pyramidal 16 „	„ 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 „ „

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs, Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-lock Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH, China and Persian Matting, Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, and Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for a continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—WANTED, an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGER to conduct the business of the Society. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem. Applications to be marked on cover "Application for Manager." Applications stating previous business, experience (particularly in the Retail Trade) with copies of Testimonials to be addressed

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD,
Co-Operative Society, Limited,
Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.—CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,20,000,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE,
In 12,000 Shares of £10, or Rs. 100 Each.

MANAGING DIRECTOR PRO. TEM.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
MANAGER—T. RUSSELL, Esq.

As soon as a sufficient number of shares have been taken up a full Board of Directors will be elected.

Bankers in the Punjab, "The Punjab Bank, Limited."
Do. London, "The Delhi and London Bank, Ld."
Do. Calcutta, "The Delhi and London Bank, Ld."
Do. Bombay, "The National Bank of India, Ld."

AGENT IN ENGLAND—GEORGE HOLME, Esq., President Derby Chamber of Commerce.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY—Messrs. FORBES & Co.
AGENTS IN CALCUTTA—Messrs. FITZE & Co.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of trading with Turkistan, Kashmir, and Afghanistan, as well as in the Punjab, and will take over the good will, business, and property of the present Central Asian Trading Company, for a sum of £6,000, or Rs. 60,000.

The Maharajah of Kashmir has appointed the present Company the Sole Agents, for sale in Europe and America, of the manufactures and products of his country. He will make over this engagement to the new Company and give it all the support and aid in his power. His Excellency the Dewan Kirpa Ram, Prime Minister of the State of Kashmir, is a shareholder in the old Company and will, with the other shareholders, transfer his investment to the new Company.

The Manager and Shareholders of the old Company are now thoroughly acquainted with the class and quality of Goods most in demand in the countries named. Experience has shown them what produce to take in exchange from native traders, with reference to both European and Indian markets. It is certain that a large and lucrative trade already exists, and that it is capable of vast expansion.

The large profits already realised on the Goods procured from Yarkand lead the present Directors to look with the utmost confidence to the results of the future trade. Valuable experience has been gained, and the concessions alone obtained from His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir are of great value.

Warehouses will be established at Srinaggur and Peshawur and eventually at Leh. At the two former places buildings have been already arranged for Caravans will not at present be sent to Yarkand. All transactions will take place at the warehouses for cash *only* or by barter.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. T. RUSSELL at Murree, who will be happy to afford any information.

Several Gentlemen of influence and position have joined the Company, and shares have been already taken up.

Applications for shares should be made to the Company's Bankers at Rawul Pindee, Lahore, Mooltan, Murree, Calcutta, or Bombay, in the form appended, and accompanied by a deposit of Rs 10 a share.

A further payment of Rs. 40 a share will be required on 1st January 1876. Notice of not less than three months will be given for further calls, which will not exceed Rs 25 a share.

T. RUSSELL,
Manager C. A. T. Company.

Murree, September, 1875.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Manager...Bank, Limited.

Sir,—I enclose Rs..........being on account of my first call of Rs. 10 for share on..........shares in the Central Asian Trading Company, Limited, and I undertake to accept that number of shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me.

I remain, yours faithfully.

NOTICE.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY, besides having in view the development of British commerce with the countries beyond our frontier in India, are desirous of establishing in the Punjab, a Warehouse upon the same principle as exists in London or any other large commercial city in Great Britain. Goods of every kind will be kept stocked in their Warehouse at Peshawur for the purpose of enabling the English merchants of the Punjab, (or any other part of India,) to select Goods wholesale on the same principle as they now receive from England. The Company's produce coming direct from the Manufacturer, must naturally offer advantages superior to what merchants so far inland are at present in the habit of receiving in dealing with Agents in England. The most favourable terms will be granted by the Company to merchants with whom they have business connections. The Company trust, by confining their business to wholesale transactions, that the European merchants of the Punjab (or any part of India) will enter into their endeavours to open up a system of trade intercourse, which must eventually prove of immense benefit to the Company themselves, the retail merchants and the public generally.

The Company may not have the exact description of produce in stock required by all the European Firms with whom they hope to do business. They are, however, prepared to bring from England, without any delay, such Goods as may be wanted provided the Firm requiring the same will please to inform them of their probable yearly demands.

The Central Asian Trading Company offer the same inducement to the native traders of the Punjab—i. e. to supply them with everything they require in their daily business transactions. Every attention will be paid by the Company to the suggestions of native merchants in their dealings with the Company, so as gradually to introduce a system of trade intercourse which must prove profitable to all. The Company are prepared to receive barter in exchange for the produce of their Warehouses, provided such produce is saleable either in the markets of India or Great Britain.

Mr. THOMAS RUSSELL, Manager of the Central Asian Trading Company, will feel happy at all times to grant information to any one desirous of doing business with the Company. All letters should be addressed to Mr. T. RUSSELL, Manager Central Asian Trading Company, at Peshawur from 1st November to 30th March, and from 1st April to 31st October at Murree.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 9TH OCT. 1875.

MARKETS closed for the Dussara holidays.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
[illegible]	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	93½
[illegible]	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,380
[illegible]	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	676½
5,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160
[illegible]	250	all	6 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	250
40,000	261¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	105
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,120
7,000	15	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	90
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	650
6,000	1,000	all	15 do.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	205

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	[illegible]	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	252
...	£20	105·14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	66·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21·18·1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£16	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,600
800	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,425
800	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,105
9,400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	150
800	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	730
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	960
1,800	1,250	all	100 p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	885
1,400	1,000	all	30 ps*	Great Eastern	950 xd
700	1,000	all	60 p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	920
720	1,000	all	100 p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,040
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	800
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	850
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,035
1,000	1,100	all	100 ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,1·0
4,000	625	all	40 ps*	Oriental	630
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200 p s	Soonderdas Spinning	930
600	1,000	250	12 ps	Do. do. ¼ share.	235

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,475
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	700
100	800	all	8 p.s.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
180	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,900 xd
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	750
150	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	470
1,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	325
400	200	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	825 xd
300	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
300	1,800	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
500	200	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
250	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,150
150	5,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,050
200	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	385
300	800	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	385
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
3,125	400	380	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	375
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,200
120	.	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	650
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co	540
400	800	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	375 xd
101	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	650	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl
400	1,000	..	125 ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	825

*Per share, for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,620
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	625
500	500	300	30 ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140 xd
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	85
4,000	50	all	4 p	Mechanics' Build'gs Co	23
[illegible]	250	all	30 p	Treacher & Co.	380
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	96	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. PEARL, 266 tons, Captain W. Ashton, sailed on Saturday last for Cutch and Coast, with a general cargo and sixty-two deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO's S. S. CERDIC, 1,423 tons, Captain T. Robertson, sailed on Saturday last for London via Kurrachee and Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP MALLOWDALE, 1,290 tons, Captain G. Shapland, arrived in harbour, on the 9th instant from Newcastle (July 13th), with a cargo of 1,636 tons. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. CO's S. S. AVA, 1,708 tons, Captain J. Patterson, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Mangalore—Mr. A [illegible] Saunders. For different ports—Ten deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Mallowdale	Shapland	Newcastle, July 13.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Marseilles	Gibbs	Moulmein.
	Cerdic (s)	Robertson	London via Kurrachee
	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Cutch and Coast.
	Ava (s)	Patterson	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Kurrachee. Coast and Kurrachee.

Steamer Patna, London, via P. Gulf and Kurrachee.

Steamer China, to Australia, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Chancellor (s)	Reynolds	Hong Kong, Sept 19.
	Dunedin	McNeah	Liverpool, July 1.
	Eriminta	Benson	Shields, April 9.
	I mail	Ismail	Jedda, Aug 12.
6	Humayoon	Nacoda	Muscat Aug 23.
	Callirhoe	Irwin	Barrow, June 5.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.		
5	Mecca (s)	....	....
	Queen Margaret (s).	....	....
	Talisman	....	....
6	Lombardy (s)	....	....
	Knowsley Hall	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.		From.
5	Satara (s)	....	Rangoon.
7	Khandalla (s)	....	Bombay.
	Malda (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Duke of Devonshire (s)	....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.		Destination.
6	Hutton (s)	....	Coconada.
7	Beecroft	....	Coast.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Selene, 120 cwts khoorasanee seed, Rowchund Manukchund. Bellona s, 150 bales coir yarn, Mooljee Jetha and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s, 6 cases chundroos, Curimbhoy Husonbhoy; 7 bales skins, Mamed Ally and Co; 345 cwts poppy seed, 8 Tyebjee and Co; 1 case shawls, Yladdass Mossurd-lall; 2 bales hides, Hajee Succoor Hajee Abdoola; 24 bales hides and skins, Chinoo Esmail and Co; 17 bales skins, P H A C & Sahab and Co; 22 bales skins, F M C A Sallay and Co; 11 bales skins, Y A S M Sahab and Co; 19 bales skins, C C M L M Ebrem and Co; 4 bales hides, Hasum Oomer; 8 bales hides, Oosman Hassum; 8 cases fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

698 Clara, Middleton—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1236 Bellona (s), Rhodes—Lyon & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1775 Bokhara (s), Anderson—Mails, 11th October.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

896 Selene, Rhodes—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR VENICE, &c.

1540 Zambesi (s), Symonds—Mails, 18th October.

FOR TRIESTE.

1081 Arctusa (s), Tagliano—Austrian Lloyd's Company.

FOR KUTCH.

1285 Delhi (s), Lee—P. & O. Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

1268 Blenheim (s), Bovey.

FOR HONGKONG.

1249 China (s), Brooks—P. & O. Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Hall—Mails, 19th October.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

1139 Patna (s), Hillcoat—Mails, 15th October.

FOR KURRACHEE.

910 Cerdic (s), Robertson—W. Nicol & Co.
547 Coconada (s), Morris—B. I. S. N. & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1406 Emile de Girardin, Guilland.
1240 Socotra (s), Starratt—B. I. S. N. & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1140 Ceylon (s), Hector—P. & O. Co.

FOR COCHIN.

100 Mahi, Nacoda.

FOR CARWAR.

347 Kurrachee (s), Avern—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

363 Bayonnaise, Ducan.
289 Ocean Queen, Finnis.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

256 Africa, Ranchhaupt—Tharia Topun.

NOT FIXED.

1743 Atalanta (s), Shaw—Lyon & Co.
909 Coomassie (s), Graham—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1290 Mallowdale, Shapland.
1444 Monarch, Banner—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS

544 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda—H. A. S. Cadoo.
1155 Futty Mobarruck, Nacoda.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.
548 Mula (s), Doert—Esa bin Califa.
153 Oorun (s), Baker.
396 Pearl (s), Ashton.
100 Star (s), Nacoda—[Gun-boat.]
1046 Waterwitch, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

674 Abyssinia, Palmer—[Harbour Defence.]
Auckland (s)—[Hulk.]
Augusta—[Schooner.]
Elphinstone—[Police Hulk.]
Fanny—[Schooner.]
Georgiana—[Schooner.]
Kwangtung (s), Powell.
1187 Magdala—[Harbour Defence.]
Nimble (s), Selby.
Semiramis—[Hulk.]

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

654 Giuseppe Magnio, Lavarello—Cardiff, May 26.
695 Windermere, Mann—Liverpool, June 8.
668 Electra, Thompson—London, June 11.
772 Coringa, Josselyn—Boston, June 14.
1198 Aracana, Clark—Liverpool, June 18.
1246 Eurydice, Edwards—Liverpool, June 19.
1192 Asiana, Passmore—Liverpool, June 21.
1326 Carrie Clark, Storer—Liverpool, June 22.
565 Sarah Scott, Estall—Liverpool, June 23.
843 Calcutta, Tanton—Liverpool, June 23.
1163 India, Moran—Liverpool, June 24.
1153 Tythonus, Andrews—London, June 30.
1426 Ballochmoyle, London—Liverpool, July 1.
1371 Z. Ring, Moran—Liverpool, July 3.
1238 Cashmere, Thompson—Liverpool, July 3.
1192 Faune, Moulin—Bordeaux, July 3.
1926 Einar Thambarskelver, Meling—Newcastle, July 4.
952 Miningu, Philips—Newcastle, July 13.
1016 Kit Karson, Spence—Greenock, July 13.
993 Antrim, Prendergast—London, July 14.
1054 Zelica, Gould—Liverpool, July 20.
146 Golden Age, Quicke—Newcastle, July 20.
1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Liverpool, July 23.
1113 Choice, Marsters—Liverpool, July 25.
1090 Lalla, Vance—Liverpool, July 26.
1891 Caranjah, Hughes—Newcastle, July 27.
1638 Roma Capitole, Ogelia—Liverpool, July 28.
594 Dewa Gungadhur, Turner—Liverpool, July 29.
495 Valkyrian, Edom—Liverpool, July 29.
391 Susan E. Voorhis, Fulford—Boston, August 2.
786 Norwood Nathross—Cardiff, August 4.
857 Grundioven, Middleton—Hull, August 4.
587 Heros, Olsen—Hull, August 14.
990 City Camp, Green—Liverpool, August 16.
1350 Bencleugh, Webster—Greenock, August 16.
433 Amalthea, Erichsen—Newcastle, August 17.
1244 Rajpoot, Andrews—London, August 18.
1497 Harmonia, Small—Liverpool, August 21.
982 Princess Somawaty, Anderson—Cardiff, August 21.
472 Sooloo, Adamson—Sunderland, August 24.
1089 St. Fillans, Cotter—Liverpool, August 24.
1602 Prince Amadeo, Linskill—Liverpool, August 27.
1292 Prince Oscar, Fowles—Liverpool, August 28.
1122 Tribune, Brass—Liverpool, August 30.
1271 Varuna, Rowe—Liverpool, September 4.
713 Arabella, Jones—Liverpool, September 6.
370 Emperor, Dudley—Sunderland, September 6.
810 Twilight, Gardner—Liverpool, September 11.
1262 Victoria Cross, Young—Liverpool, September 13.
1327 Prospero, Wilmarth—Liverpool, September 15.
1419 Governor Tilley, Humphreys—Liverpool, September 15.
1090 Aberaman, Durr—Newcastle, September 15.
1496 Stornaway, Storm—Sunderland, September 15.
1502 Turkish Empire, Whelman—Cardiff, September 15.—(Galle for orders.)
422 Queen of Ceylon, Scott—London, September 16.
1067 Alnwick Castle, Yealland—London, loading.
1558 Circassian, Clark—Liverpool, loading.
682 Doxford, McDonald—Liverpool, loading.
1054 Arcturus, Castello—Hull, loading.
1088 Lakefield, Griffiths—Liverpool, loading.
1527 Parthia, M'Allister—Liverpool, loading.
1116 Havelock, Jones—Liverpool, loading.
1711 Cape Verde, M'Millan—Liverpool, loading.
767 Oregon, [illegible]—Sunderland, loading.
1287 Dominion, Thomas—Liverpool, loading.
1110 Simla, Salter—Liverpool, loading.
1497 Prince Frederick, Clague—Liverpool, loading.
1099 Charles H. Southard, Beattie—Cardiff, loading.
1490 Morayshire, Dawson—Glasgow, loading.
1198 Cartvale, Taylor—Liverpool, loading.
1889 Clydesdale, Jewett—Liverpool, loading.
916 Octavia, Thwaits—Cardiff, loading.
1166 Rialto, Babot—Cardiff, loading.
1332 Bulwark, Seaton—Liverpool, loding.
1150 Winona, Bray—Liverpool, loading.
1118 Helen Scott, Gribble—Liverpool, loading.
929 Gad's Hill, Rands—Liverpool, loading.
2187 Baron Colonsay—Greenock, loading.
1744 British Admiral, Taylor—Greenock, loading.
1794 British Embassador, Davis—Cardiff, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

1066 Glencora, Mitchell—Rangoon, July 25.
1094 Stamboul, Lee—Moulmein, August 2.
861 Ceres, Cochrane—Moulmein, August 3.
1200 Cardigan Castle, Davis—Melbourne, August 21.
1548 Hospodar, Kelley—Calcutta, August 27.
1135 Royal Family, Fowler—Moulmein, August 27—Put back September 20.
1450 Othello, Elford—Newcastle, N. S. W., August 28.
375 Fortuna, Angel—Mauritius, September 13.
698 Shah Jehan, Harwood—Mauritius, September 14.
1100 Sea Flower, Garrick—Rangoon, loading.
1276 Benefactress, Moddrell—Moulmein, loading.
1055 Sea Chief, Philips—Moulmein, loading.
1082 Magnolia, Wilson—Calcutta, loading.
971 Mindora, Stack—Moulmein, loading.
1005 Diadem, Smith—Rangoon, loading.
1232 Excelsior, Joslin—Rangoon, loading.
1034 Arabia, Brabazon—Rangoon, loading.
1138 Glenroy, Bewa—Mauritius, loading.
205 Centaure, Morean—Mauritius, loading.
316 Enfants Nantais, Le Franc—Mauritius, loading.
1116 Tivoli, Greig—Rangoon, loading.
378 Rene, Rosset—Mauritius, Loading.

STEAMERS.

1444 City of Baltimore, Collins—London, Sept. 15—Left Suez September 29.
1356 Harald Haarfager, Holberg—Cardiff, September 15—(Discharges at Aden.)
922 Romulus, Haig—Cardiff, September 15.
2223 Guy Mannering, Mann—Liverpool, Sept. 16—Left Suez October 1.
861 Caradoc, Barwise—Liverpool, Sept. 20.
1374 Europa, Mackay—Glasgow and Liverpool, Sept. 20—Left Suez October 5.
810 Clive, Burt—Liverpool, Sept. 21—Left Suez October 5.
1235 Agra, Sharp—London, September 22—Left Suez October 7—"B. I. S. N. Co."
882 India, Dodero—Genoa, Sept. 24—Left Suez October 4.
1225 J. C. Stevenson, Bell—London, September 28.
1089 Calipso Trieste, October 1
1505 Potomac, Loudon—Hull, October 1.
1015 Parsee, Sargent—London, October 7.
1052 Prior, Tate—Cardiff
1754 Utopia, Small—Glasgow and Liverpool.
1444 India, Harris—Glasgow and Liverpool.
1567 Nyanza, Fisher—Liverpool.
1551 Kong Sverre, Kuhule—Liverpool.
1021 Zeal, Priest—Liverpool.
1800 European, Bustin—Liverpool.
1255 Strathclyde, Eaton—Liverpool.
1440 Timor, Brown—Liverpool.
1027 Parana, Waring—Liverpool.
1081 Vixen, Fitt—Liverpool.
1097 Zampa—Liverpool.

HIGH COURT.—11TH OCTOBER.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight)

Motion for Hearing

545-75—Prescot and Winter—The Merchants Banking Co of London, Ld v John Graham—Chalk and Turner—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

574-74—[illegible] Nazir—A Framjee—Part heard.

166-75—Jefferson and Payne—Pandoorung Crustnajee v Henry Gamble, &c—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

9-74—L Fletcher—Wittoba Pandoorung and another v Govind Pandoorung and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—M M Munshi.

339-74—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another v Alexander Robertson and another—Jefferson and Payne.

452-73—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—The China M Insurance Co in Liquidation v The Bombay Native Insurance Co—Lynch and Tobin.

304-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Nuthmull Gordhundass v Gonsamdass Jaggopaldass—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

90-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gowdani Beterji Maharaj v Shri Brijnathjee Brijpaljee Maharaj—Mooljee and Bomonjee.

273-75—Fletcher and Smith—Nurrotum Crushnajee v Sakurbai widow and another—Mr Balkrushna.

271-75—K Morojee—Ganoba Narayen v Chundroobai—Jefferson and Payne.

[illegible]—Mr J C Cama—Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia and another v Purmanundass Narrondass and another—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy.

5-75—A Framjee—Dadumeya Noormahomed v Goolbeebee widow—R Morojee.

522-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Shapoorjee Burjorjee v Allarakia Sewjee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY).

LONG CAUSE.

169-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Raghoonathdass Jumnadass v Gungadass Jumnadass—Shamrao Pandoorung—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE GREEN).

LONG CAUSES.

546-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Fatima Sultan Begum v Beebee Begum Jan widow—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard

245-74—Prescot and Winter—Richard Bain and others v Rebemoobhoy Mahomed—Lynch and Tobin.

448-75—Jefferson and Payne—The Neriad S and W Co Ld v Anundjee Visram—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE PINHEY).

LONG CAUSES.

148-74—Shamrao Pandoorung—Shivram Tribhowan v Harilall Lakmidass.

810-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sadashew Raghoonath v The B B and C I Railway Co—Prescot and Winter.

389-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund v Villa Bhima and others—Mr Bucknell.

594-74—L Fletcher—Vussonjee Nathoo v Shamjee Gopall.

335-75—Fletcher and Smith—Charles Todd v The New Great Spinning and W Co—Jefferson and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 8.

Reid, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Bellary.

Thorold, Surg-Major, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on leave, from Mhow.

OCTOBER 9.

Doig, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from ——.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 8.

Kettlewell, Major, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on leave, to Khundalla.

OCTOBER 9.

Barker, Lieut, Madras 16th (Queen's) Lancers, on duty, to Secunderabad.

Wilkin on, Lieut-Col, Madras 16th (Queen's) Lancers, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.

Gillmore, Capt, Bombay 17th Regt N I, to rejoin to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 9th October 1875.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, it is hereby notified that, with a view to establishing one uniform system of saluting in the Army, H R H the Field Marshal Comdg in Chief has approved of the following rules being observed in future, and noted in the Field Exercise of 1874 with reference to section 6 Part I thereof.

Saluting.

1st. When a soldier at the halt salutes an officer at the halt, he will make a pause of slow time between the first and second motion of the salute.

2nd. When a soldier passes an officer he will salute on the 4th pace before reaching him, and will lower the hand on the 4th pace after passing him.

3rd. When an officer passes a soldier who is at the halt, the soldier will salute when the officer is 4 paces from him, and will lower the hand after a pause of 6 paces of quick time.

Attention is directed to Horse Guards G O No 41 of 1875, promulgating a revised edition of the Infantry Sword Exercise.

2. The following alteration is to be made in all copies of the above book:—

Line 4, page 21, dele "second" insert "first."

The C in C is pleased to make the following appointment:—Deolali Depot—Capt J Harris, 66th Foot, to be Adjt, with effect from the date he relieved Capt Wetherall.

The Assist Inspector of Gymnasia is permitted to proceed on his annual tour of Inspection.

The undermentioned officers are directed to join the classes for Garrison Instruction which will be formed at Poona and Mhow on the 1st proximo.

Officers from out-stations will travel expeditiously at the public expense.

The Poona class—Capt W Bell, Staff, (Bgde Maj), Lieut J Angus, 7th Foot (2nd Battalion), Lieut A H Ducat, 7th Foot (2nd Battalion), Major C M Ducat, Staff Corps, Capt De L R F Wooldridge, 1st Grenadier N I, Lieut C O Nicholetts, 5th Regt N L I, and Lieut H B Ternan, 14th Regt N I.

The Mhow Class—Lieut E C Parker, 56th Foot, Lieut T F Gibbs, 83rd Foot, Capt J de B Lynch, 25th Regt N L I, Lieut F H Forjett, 26th Regt N I, and Capt J Homfray, Bhopal Battalion.

Serjt Richard William Allen, Unattached List, employed in the Band of H E the Governor, is remanded to the 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, for discharge under the provisions of G O C No 110 of 1871.

Lance Corporal Webb, 3rd Hussars, is appointed Orderly Room Clerk, Deolali Depot, and transferred to the Unattached List, vice Serjt J Harrison, 7th Foot, who will re-join his Regt.

The services of No 433 Lance Corporal James Rogers, 2nd Battalion 15th Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Commr of Police, Bombay.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani:—

Higher Standard—Lieut M K Martin, 1st Battalion 3rd Foot.

Lower Standard—Bombardier W McCabey, Driver J Wilson, 4th Bde R A, and Corporal G Anderson, 6th Bde R A, Capt W H Daniel 2nd Battalion 15th Foot, Lieut R E Allen 2nd Battalion 15th Foot, No 730 Private W Buckley, 2nd Battalion 15th Foot, Sub-Lieut T S M Woolley and Sub-Lieut W C Arlett, 108th Foot, No 1798 Magazine Serjt N Power, Ordnance Dept, Surg-Maj E Mc Grath, Surg J D Crowe and Surg J E V Foss, Army Medical Dept, and Asst Apothecary J Gallagher, Subordinate Med Dept.

Lieut W Gordon, 68th Foot, acted as Adjt and Qr Mr to the Wing of the Regt at the Cholera Camp Hurnaee, from the 23rd Aug to 20th Sept 1875, inclusive.

The following orders are confirmed:—

25th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Regtl order, dated 22nd Sept 1875, appointing Lieut A C P Haggard, Asst Inspr of Musketry, vice Lieut Rathborne.

Regtl order, dated 25th Sept 1875, appointing Lieut C L M Dampier to officiate as Adjt vice Lieut J H Hogarth, proceeded to England on medical certificate.

83rd Foot—Regtl order, dated 20th Sept 1875, appointing Lieut F S F Stokes, Asst Inspr of Musketry from 1st Oct, vice Lieut Gibbs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

1st Foot (2nd Battalion)—Capt G G Stewart, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

56th Foot—Lt H A Wilson, in extension, to remain at Bombay, from 6th Sept to 11th Oct 1875, on medical certificate.

66th Foot—Surg Major E W Meadows, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

85th Foot—Sub Lieut C D F Hamilton, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Rifle Bde (4th Battalion)—Sub Lieut W F Peacock, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lieut E L Elliott 2nd Squadron Subaltern 1st L C to Secunderabad for one month, from date of departure on medical certificate.

Indian Medical Dept—Surg R A Peterson, M D, (offg in medical charge 23rd N L I) to Bombay, for 30 day's from date of departure, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, October 6).

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr Charles Campbell Quinn, is appointed to act as Mag and Collr of the 24-Pergunnahs during the absence, on leave, of Mr S Wells, or until further orders.

Mr Colman Patrick Lowis Macaulay, M A, Offg Mag and Collr 24-Pergunnahs, is reappointed to act as Depy Collr of Customs, Calcutta, during the absence, on duty, of Mr J D Maclean, or until further orders.

Mr George Kennedy Webster, C S, is allowed furlough for a period of six months, under Section 11 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the 20th inst.

Mr James Cruickshank Geddes, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad during the absence, on leave, of Mr C D Field, or until further orders.

Mr Charles Dickenson Field, M A, and L L D, Dist and Sessions Judge, Moorshedabad, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 18th inst, to enable him to proceed on furlough, granted to him under orders of the 6th Aug last.

Mr Francis Frederick Handley, C S, who reported his return from furlough on the 3rd Oct 1875, is appointed to be an Asst Mag and Coll in Cuttack.

Mr Charles Annesley Cardew Gennoe is appointed to act until further orders as a Depy Mag and Depy Collr, and is posted to the district of Julpigoree. The appointment is to take effect from the 18th inst.

Mr H C Spry is appointed to act until further orders as a Depy Mag and Depy Collr, and is posted to the district of Chittagong. The appointment is to take effect from the 15th inst.

The Orders of the 10th Sept 1875, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 15th idem, granting two months' privilege leave to Mr W Warden, Offg Collr of Customs and Offg Conservator of the Port of Chittagong, are cancelled at his own request.

Mr Henry William John Bamber, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Fureedpore, is appointed to act until further orders as Dist Supdt of Police, Jessore.

Mr David Lucey, Dist Supdt of Cuttack, is appointed to be Dist Supdt of Police, Fureedpore.

Maj Charles Tatham Hitchins, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Midnapore, is appointed to act in the first grade of Dist Supdts of Police during the absence, on duty, of Lt-Col W T Fagan, or until further orders, with effect from the 4th Aug last.

The Lord Bishop has granted privilege leave for six weeks to the Revd W G Bromehead, Senior Chaplain, St John's, Calcutta, under Section 12, Supplement E, of the Civil Leave Code.

Dr James A Greene, Medical Officer of Serampore, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st Oct 1875, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Surgeon Charles John Walford Meadows, Civil Surgeon, Chittagong, is allowed leave for 30 days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 31st August last.

Mr T Smith, Sub-Engr, second grade, from the Dacca to the First Calcutta Division.

Baboo Ram Ruttun Mozoomdar, Asst Engr, first grade, attached to the Bhagulpore Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr J Smart, Asst Engr, third grade, attached to the Darjeeling Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of three months' special leave granted to him in Bengal Gov (P W D) Notification No 250, dated 11th June 1875.

Mr C Kriens, Asst Engr, first grade, Balasore Survey Division having returned to duty on the 27th ultimo, forenoon, from the three months' privilege leave granted him in orders No. 233, dated 15th June 1875, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

Mr W A Protz, Overseer, first grade, Dehree Division, is granted privilege leave for one month from the forenoon of the 16th Sept 1875, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr E Bicknell, Sub-Engr, second grade, Buxar Division, is granted privilege leave for one month from the forenoon of the 13th Sept 1875, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

T Greening, Supervisor, second grade, Lower Gunduck Division, is retransferred to the N W Provinces.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette, October 9.*)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Maj G W C Plowden, Cant Mag, Meerut, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he shall take the same.

Mr G L Lang, Offg Mag and Collr, Fatehpur, fourteen days' privilege leave, with effect from the 9th Oct, 1875.

Mr J H Harrison, Asst Mag and Collr, Etah, fifteen days' leave on medical certificate, with effect from 1st Oct, 1875, in extension of the three months' leave granted in Notification No 1172A, dated 2nd June, 1875.

Mr E White Offg Joint Mag and Depty Collr, 2nd grade, Bijnor 15 days' privilege leave with effect from the 25th Sept, 1875.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr G G Billings, Depy Collr and Depy Mag Meerut, to officiate as Cant Mag in addition to his other duties, during the absence, on privilege leave of Maj G W C Plowden, or until further orders, and to be invested with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge under section 6, Act XXII. of 1864, in suits not exceeding the amount of Rs. 200, to be exercised within the Cants of Meerut.

Mr J R Carter, Offg Joint Mag 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Fatehpur, during the absence on leave of Mr Lang, or until further orders.

In supersession of Notification No 1547A, dated the 25th of Aug, 1875.

Mr W A Howe, Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Aligarh, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J C Colvin, or until further orders.

His Hr the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following promotion with effect from the 4th of September 1875:—[illegible] vice Lt G W Anson.

His Hr the Lt-Govr is pleased to direct the following transfer:—

Mr W R Burkitt, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 1st grade, from Muzaffarnagar to Saharanpur.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Murphy, Overseer, 1st grade Lalitpur dist, Jhansi Provincial Division, returned on the forenoon of the 18th Sept, from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 288E-O, dated 12th July 1875.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Under the orders of the Government of India, Captain G F L Marshall, R E, Ex Engr, Cawnpore Special Works Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is appointed to a special duty from the termination of the privilege leave granted him in G O No 1178E, dated 20th July 1875.

Mr W R S Jones, Ex Engr, made over charge of the Workshops Division, Lower Ganges Canal, to Mr N A Graydon, Asst Engr, on the 25th Sept, 1875.

With reference to Govt of India Resolution No 1183-1199EG, dated 26th July, 1875, Sergt T Tyers, Supervisor, Narora Division Lower Ganges Canal, is temporarily promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade, and appointed as instructor of the passed students of the upper subordinate class of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, for the Irrigation Dept, N W Provinces.

The portion of Notification No 1286E, dated 20th July, 1875, which relates to the transfer of Sergt T Tyers, Supervisor, 2nd grade, from Narora, is cancelled.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
- Latest Telegrams.
- English Political and Social Letter.
- English Commercial Letters.
- Heads of Intelligence.
- Railway in India.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Oct. 11	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 11	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 15	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	" 16	3 P.M.	No after packet.
China	" 19	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	" 25	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 25	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 19th May last, it is notified that, as on and after the 4th October next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6 30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P. M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under—

7 P.M.		7 P.M.	
Monday	Oct. 11	Monday	Oct. 25
"	18	"	Nov. 1

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
Tuesday	Oct. 19	Tuesday	Nov. 16
"	Nov. 2	"	30

WILL BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN

NOVEMBER.

THE

TOURIST'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

CONTENTS:

MAP OF BOMBAY.
GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE ISLAND.
POPULATION.
TRADE AND INDUSTRY.
GOVERNMENT AND REVENUE (IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL).
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF BOMBAY AND THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.
PROFESSIONAL AND TRADES' DIRECTORY.
STREET DIRECTORY.
ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

Rates for Advertisements can be learnt on application at the "Gazette" Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FLETCHER—HOWELL—October 9th, at Christ Church, Byculla, Lancelot Fletcher, to Gertrude Isabella, 2nd daughter of John Howell, Esq., of South Hampstead, London.

DEATH.

SHROFF.—Nowrojee Cursetjee Shroff, at Kerelwady, aged 36 years. His remains will be carried to the Tower of Silence this afternoon at 2 o'clock precisely.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FERGUSSON.—October 5th, at 4, Hungerford Street, the wife of F. J. Fergusson, of a daughter.

JOPP—October 3rd, at Mooltan, the wife of Major Keith A. Jopp, R. E., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COLLINS—October 3rd, at Trichinopoly, Ethel Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Captain Collins, 89th P. V. Regt., aged 10 months.

LANCASTER-BELL—October 4th, at Meerut, Nora May, youngest daughter of Captain J. Lancaster-Bell, Royal Artillery, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1875.

THE important telegram from London, which we publish this morning shows that the public opinion of India and England still counts for something in the government of this country. The aim of Lord Northbrook's political system would seem to have been the extinction of that spirit of free inquiry and criticism which had begun to search out the weaknesses of legislation in India; and the general rule, since his Lordship became Viceroy, has been to pass Bills first and discuss them afterwards. In the case of the Indian Tariff Bill, which affects a powerful interest at home besides being unjust to the people of India, Lord Northbrook must by this time have discovered that his love of absolute authority has carried him a little too far. The despatch of a special Commissioner from England to make another revision of the Tariff will certainly lead to the abolition of the import duties on long staple-cotton and English piece goods.

MR. DISRAELI'S present Government has been singularly unfortunate in its public [illegible] and if it should soon be called upon to give way to the Liberal Government, few people will be able to sympathise with the Prime Minister, for it must be acknowledged that he as well as his brethren in the Cabinet has his own indiscretion to thank for the disfavour into which the Conservative rule has fallen with the British nation. Mr. Disraeli committed a serious blunder when his proposal to abandon the Merchant Shipping Bill gave rise to the Plimsoll incident, and his subsequent explanation, that he had all along intended to bring in a temporary measure to take the place of the abandoned Shipping Bill, did not succeed in mending matters, for somehow a number of people could not believe that Mr. Disraeli was quite ingenuous in his explanations. If any one could have imagined that Mr. Disraeli's Government would commit another blunder against national prejudices while the echoes of Mr. Plimsoll's excited voice had scarcely yet disappeared from the walls of Westminster, he could not have supposed that the subject would be connected with the slave question. The championship of the cause of slaves is an action upon which the people of England specially pride themselves. Probably no event gives them more satisfaction than the triumph of Wilberforce's persistent appeals to the humanity of the British public, and the abolition of slavery throughout the British Empire on the 1st of August 1834 at a cost of £23,000,000 of national money. It is difficult therefore to understand what could have induced Mr. Ward Hunt, the head of the Admiralty, to issue the circular upon slaves which the recent telegrams from England inform us has roused such indignation that the Admiralty authorities have been compelled to withdraw it. The only explanation is that the evil genius which has been haunting Mr. Disraeli's Governments of late years has once more been determined to play him a scurvy trick; and that it has succeeded in doing so by appearing, like another Faust, to that somewhat unromantic and burly Marguerite, the first Lord of the Admiralty, and inducing him to commit a mistake which may yet have the most serious consequences for himself and all his friends.

Until the arrival of the English papers bearing upon the subject alluded to by Reuter's telegrams, it is difficult to point out in detail how Mr. Ward Hunt's circular has succeeded in grievously offending the national prejudices; but the few particulars of the circular which are already available are quite sufficient to justify the indignation of the public. On the 31st July last the Admiralty issued instructions to commanding officers of British men-of-war regarding the kind of treatment they were to give slaves appealing to them for protection. It would be reasonable to suppose that these instructions would err upon the side of humanity if they erred at all; but the evil genius of the Conservative Government succeeded in making them surprisingly injudicious and unjust. Commanding officers were told that they must never receive fugitive slaves when their ships are in the waters of the territory where these fugitives are recognised by law as slaves; that when their ships are on the high seas, where the British vessel is really part of the dominions of the Queen, they may receive them; but that even so, should their ship return again into the territorial waters, they must surrender the slave to his owners. It was further laid down in this remarkable circular "as a general principle, care should be taken that slaves are not misled into the belief that they will find their liberty by getting under the British flag, or induced by the presence of a British ship to leave their own ships if at sea, or their employment, if on shore." One would think that in this year of grace 1875 the old apologists for slavery had re-arisen into power in the land. Those who have studied the question of slavery are familiar with the arguments that as there must be inequalities in rank throughout the world, and as slavery has existed from the earliest times, therefore it is needless denying that slavery has its uses and should be perpetuated. It is said that Nimrod was a mighty hunter before the Lord, and that what he hunted was not wild beasts but men; that Abraham had slaves in hundreds, and that other Patriarchs followed his example. The Mosaic law justified the buying of bondmen and bondwomen, whom the Children of Israel should inherit as a possession for ever. The Phœnicians as well as the ancient Greeks recognised slavery; and such heroes as Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great are shown to have trafficked in human beings. The Spartan artificers, whom the gay young bloods of Lacedemonia used to butcher for their occasional amusement, were slaves. The Romans and the Carthaginians used slaves; and even the African nations, from whom the world has drawn its chief supply of slaves, were in the habit of making their captives in war slaves of the most abject kind. The Kings of Dahomey used to sell to the Portuguese the captives they did not feel inclined to murder for the sake of adorning their mansions with the skulls; and, in fact, the Africans were so cruel to each other that they preferred to be slaves to white men. These historical facts many years ago begot a very comfortable view of the question of slavery, and this view in its turn probably begot some of those peculiar laws which once upon a time used to govern the relations of British planters to their bondmen in the island of Jamaica, where, before the consolidated Slave Act was passed, a white man who caused the death of a negro was for the first offence "entitled "to the benefit of clergy, and not liable to "capital punishment till a repetition of the "crime." In Barbadoes there used to be a law which an old writer on the slave trade justly described as "most insolent trifling with huma-"nity and justice." It was enacted that "if any "man shall of wantonness, or only of bloody "mindedness, or cruel intention, wilfully kill "a negro or other slave, if his own, he shall "pay into the public treasury fifteen pounds "sterling?" It is to be hoped that this terrible penalty was sufficient to restrain the passions of the Barbadoes planters. No one, excepting perhaps Mr. Ward Hunt, would require to be informed that such a change has come over the feelings of the English nation with regard to slavery since the days when the Barbadoes white man was liable to be fined fifteen pounds sterling for the murder of a fellow creature that not even the example of the worthy Patriarchs, who did many jovial things that now-a-days would entitle them to make the acquaintance of an English Magistrate, nor the teachings of the Mosaic law, which differs in several essential points from the Code of Christianity, could reconcile them again to the old state of matters. Sentimental writers harp upon Burke's complaint that in these latter days the age of chivalry has gone; but so far as liberty is concerned, the English people as a whole believe that they have still the right to boast that a slave has but to step beneath a British flag or upon British soil to gain the right to defy his pursuers to draw him back again into bondage. In 1722 Mr. Granville Sharpe obtained a judgment in the Court of King's Bench in favour of a negro named Somerset which established the great principle that a slave attains his freedom whenever he touches British soil; and the Society for the Suppression of the Slave Trade which was founded in London by Dillwynn, Granville Sharpe, Clarkson, and Wilberforce, gave the British public other opportunities of testifying its sense of the injustice which would give one man the right to buy or sell his fellow. Mr. Ward Hunt, from an eager desire to save the British Government from being complicated in squabbles about the possession of slaves, may have thought he was justified in issuing the now condemned circular to naval commanding officers, but he was far behind the age when he considered that the people of England would not resent such an outrage upon their courage and sense of fair play as that unfortunate circular implied. England has already paid dearly for the manumission of slaves; its cruisers used to be a terror to the slaver; and even now few events create more satisfaction than the capture by a British vessel of an Arab dhow, packed with kidnapped human beings. In fact, England's policy regarding slaves for nearly half-a-century past has been a protest against the positive wickedness that would seek to deprive these people of their liberty; and we are sure that she does not now desire to shirk from the duty of protecting slaves in whatever part of the world they may crouch under her flag, or under whatever circumstances they may run to her for shelter. A slave is free [illegible] he touches English soil; and England has no wish to draw a distinction between her soil and her ships. In endeavouring to draw that distinction for the sake of a timid disinclination to interfere with the interests of nations or traders who encourage slavery, Mr. Ward Hunt has entirely misunderstood the temper of the English people; and while the immediate effect of his injudicious instructions to British officers has been to bring himself and the Tory Government he serves into serious disfavour once more with the public, its indirect one is to declare that if a poor slave imagines that the British flag is an ægis for him and his fellows, he is right, and that the people of England are still proud of the honour of being looked upon as the enemy of all rascals who traffic in human flesh, and are not afraid to say so.

THE LAWS OF WHIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A. B. C. D. play a game of whist. A. B. are partners against C. D. C. is the first leader, but D., his partner, leads out of turn. The penalties for leading out of turn are laid down by "Cavendish" in laws 62 and 63, supplemented by two notes. They are as follows:—

"62. If any player lead out of turn, his adversaries may either call the card erroneously led, or may call a suit from him or his partner when it is next the turn of either of them (*a*) to lead.

"63. If any player leads out of turn, and the other three have followed him, the trick is complete and the error cannot be rectified; but if only the second or the second and third, have played to the false lead, their cards, on discovery of the mistake, are taken back; there is no penalty against any one, excepting the original offender, whose card may be called; or he, or his partner, when either of them (*b*) has next the lead, may be compelled to play any suit demanded by the adversaries"

Is the card led out of turn an exposed card? Do the partners C. D. undergo other penalties besides those laid down in the above laws with their supplements? As for instance can they be compelled to go down the highest or the lowest of the suit erroneously led or any other suit; or to lose or win the trick. An answer is earnestly requested from those only who follow "Cavendish's Laws of Whist."—Yours &c.,

October 9. B.

"* (*a*.) *i. e.* the penalty of calling a suit must be exacted from whichever of them next first obtains the lead. It follows that if the player who leads out of turn is the partner of the person who ought to have led, and a suit is called, it must be called at once from the right leader. If he is allowed to play as he pleases, the only penalty that remains is to call the card erroneously led.

(*b*,) *i. e.* whichever of them next first has the lead."

THE LATE FLOODS AT AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I returned this morning from Ahmedabad where I had been on behalf of the Ahmedabad Flood Relief Committee of Bombay. My attention has been drawn to a short paragraph which appears in your this day's paper in connection with the working of the above Committee. It will be sufficient for me to observe that until Thursday last no further authentic particulars in reference to the damage and injury caused by the late heavy floods in the villages round about Ahmedabad, had been ascertained even by the Government officials of the city.

In the city of Ahmedabad itself, as you must have observed from my first letter written some time ago, nearly 4,000 houses have been registered as completely destroyed. Of these the owners of about 2,000 houses are in such a deplorable state as would make them depend even for a shed upon public charity alone.

In the commencement, the Committee began to supply food and clothing to several thousands of people, most of whom had been famishing since the setting in of the floods. From the time of my arrival at Ahmedabad until Thursday last the Committee used to supply food to about 9,000 people per day in the city of Ahmedabad alone. In addition to this, large quantities of grain and clothing have been and are still being supplied to several districts and villages, such as Khaira Zilla, Dholka, Kidnugger, &c. Since Thursday last the Committee has ceased to supply food to the city people, as Shett Gopalrao Myral has offered to do it.

It will be seen from the above that by the prompt and timely assistance so liberally rendered by the public of Bombay, the immediate pressing wants of thousands of people both in Ahmedabad and in the villages have been to a great extent satisfied, but this is not all. In order to give effectual relief to the helpless sufferers it is necessary to supply some substantial relief for rebuilding houses and sheds for the accommodation of the unfortunate victims. For this purpose, I have, on behalf of the Committee, taken adequate measures to obtain authentic and statistical information on this subject. I may here mention that I have seen the Collector on this subject who has kindly expressed his willingness to supply full particulars as soon as they are ascertained. I have no doubt that the funds already collected will not be sufficient to render effectual relief to the unfortunate persons who by a sad stroke of Providence have been compelled to fall upon charity, without an adequate liberal assistance from Government.—Yours, &c.,

VIJBHUCANDAS ATMARAM.

Bombay, 9th October.

"YORICK" IDENTIFIED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—We have often wondered who could have been the author of the impertinent twaddle which appears under the name of "Yorick" in the columns of your Church Gate contemporary. We have now solved the mystery.

In the evening edition of the *Times of India* of Saturday last, "Yorick" recounts the conversation which he had with Count Arnim. He says "the Count Arnim told me he was just going up to take leave of them as he goes to-morrow to Chiavenna; he feels it cold here and is wearied and worried."

We can well believe the latter part of the sentence. Wearied and worried by "Yorick," his valet! who no doubt forgot to unpack Count Arnim's great coat, which accounted for the Count feeling cold.

A literary valet must be enough to weary and worry anyone, even Count Arnim.

"Yorick" was no doubt thinking of his profession when he penned the lines to Rosina—

"Rosina loveliest flower of the Engadina,"
"Lovelier than all the flowers of the valet (ine.")

We advise "Yorick" to stick to his profession of valet and to attend to Count Arnim's wardrobe, and then there will be less chance of his master feeling cold. Wearied and worried, we fear, he must always be, especially if he has to wade through the effusions of this amorous valet "on his foreign tour."

ALAS POOR "YORICK."

AN "OLIPHANT WARD" FOR THE NEW EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—Many doubtless with yourself echoed the regret which appeared in your issue of the 7th instant that Mr. A. C. Oliphant had been compelled through illness owing to a fall from his horse some time back to leave for home, ere he could see "a decent hospital built for the accommodation of sick Europeans in this city."

This, as you say, is much to be regretted, seeing that it was due to that gentleman's energy that the European General Hospital Endowment Fund was established, and carried by himself and colleague, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, to what now appears likely to be—a successful issue.

In connexion with his departure (which I see takes place to-morrow) I would suggest to the Committee that in the event of our very energetic and paternal Government (?), as shown in the way they have acted in this matter,—sanctioning the necessary funds for the erection of a hospital before Mr. Oliphant returns, that it would be only doing him justice to show the appreciation in which he is generally held as a philanthropist, that his name should in some manner be permanently connected with the proposed hospital, and the best and most suitable way to do this would, I think, be to have a distinct ward to be called the "Oliphant Ward."—Yours, &c.

Sunday, 10th October. DIPS.

BOMBAY.

THE DUSSARA HOLIDAY.—Saturday last being the Hindoo holiday known as Dussara, the Fort and Girgaum Police Courts were closed, the business of the day being held over until this morning.

UNLICENSED HACKERY DRIVERS.—Four men were charged by Constable Burns on Friday last, at the Fort Police Court, with having plied vehicles for hire without having a license for so doing. They pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 2 each by Mr. Nana Morojee.

THEFT FROM THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—Babajee Kanhoo on Friday last pleaded guilty before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, to the charge of having stolen a quantity of fencing wire belonging to the above Railway, and was sent to jail for two weeks.

PRINCE OF WALES' RECEPTION FUND.—There was an error in one of the names of the subscribers to the Prince of Wales' Reception Fund, published in the *Gazette* of the 4th instant, the name of "Capt. P. H. LeGeyt, Esq., Rs. 10," being given instead of that of "Major P. H. LeGeyt, Rs. 50." The error was the printer's.

UNLICENSED SCAFFOLDS.—Two men named respectively Paroo Oomersee and Veerjee Dhunjee, were charged at the Fort Police Court on Friday last, before the presiding Magistrate, Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of a municipal inspector, with having erected a scaffolding in front of the houses Nos. 51 and 52 Musjid Bunder, without obtaining a license for so doing from the Municipal Commissioner. The charge having been proved, his Worship fined the prisoner Rs. 40.

THE REV. DR. WILSON.—The Rev. Dr. Wilson returned to Bombay on Monday evening. He has since been somewhat better.—*Bombay Guardian.*

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES AT POONA.—On Wednesday afternoon a meeting was held in Bhoodwar Wara for the purpose of adopting measures for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Baron De H. Larpent, the Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, Gerard Norman, Esq., the Collector of Poona, Captain Portman, the Superintendent of Police, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee, Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Nusserwanjee Jamaspjee, Rao Bahadoor Muddun Shreecristna, the Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rao Bahadoor Mahadew Govind Ranadey, the subordinate Judge, Rao Sahib Bestay, Venick Rungnath Poorundburry, and Mr W. R. Hamilton, the City Magistrate, and several other citizens were present. The Hon. Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee explained the object of the meeting, a general committee, as well as sub-committee, was appointed to adopt measures for benefitting reception and address to be given to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his arrival. We regret to say that the meeting was very scanty, there not being more than fifty gentlemen present. The amount subscribed on the spot is said to be about five hundred rupees.—*Poona Observer.*

BOMBAY'S RELIGIOUS CLOAKS.—We are intensely religious here: that is, most of us adopt the orthodox plan of worshipping respectability under cover of going to Church. We are divided into two armies, not of Martyrs, but of contending Christians, one called High and the other Low. We have no Bishop just now, and the Archdeacon declines to take upon himself the responsibility of doing anything. Those with a taste for High Church doctrine sit under the Cowley Fathers at Mazagon, and others with less elevated tastes obtain their favorite mixture at the Cathedral, except on Cowley nights. Colonel Phayre administers spiritual consolation every Sunday to a congregation at the P. and O. Dockyard; Mr. Bowen gives us lots of religion in the *Bombay Guardian* weekly; and altogether we ought to be a very happy community, but we are not. The Cowley Fathers have introduced the Confessional, and this is looked upon as number one milestone on the road to Rome. Arrangements have been made for indoctrinating the Mazagon small boys with Ritualism at a school under the supervision of the Fathers, who go about dressed very like Roman Catholic priests. *Facilis est descensus Averni*, say the Low Church party, who believe there is no chance of a Ritualist getting into Heaven.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's S. S. Bokhara, Captain W. D. Anderson, will sail to-day for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr A S Bulkley	Mr A Sweetingham
Mrs Rattray and two children	Mr Annet Pages
Mr and Mrs J L Bryden and 2 infants	Lieut Mackenzie
	Lieut and Mrs Day
Mrs Macdonald and infant	Surgeon-Major K D Meadows
Miss [illegible]own	Mr Hugh Gough
Mr A C Oliphant	Mrs H O Thorold and 2 infants
Mrs J B Reid	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mrs N Spencer	Capt J S Jarrett.

FOR VENICE.

Mrs F V Chapman	Mr F S Bagshaw.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 7th instant.

Read Government Resolution No. 1156 dated 27th September, sanctioning the advance, upon such conditions as may be ultimately fixed, of 3 lacs of rupees to the Trustees to meet the expenditure for the construction of the Elphinstone Dock during the current year.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Submitted supplemental estimate No. 2 for expenditure sanctioned by the Trustees subsequent to the preparation of the last estimate.

It increases the expenditure under the head of new works to Rs. 1,41,584 and under section I. part II. of the estimate (*i. e.* Bunder Revenue Expenditure) to Rs. 2,87,691 and under section 4 part II. (*i.e.* General Charges) to Rs. 53,441-3-4, and it has been approved by the Finance Committee.

RESOLUTION.—The supplemental estimate is passed.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator dated 29th September requesting the Trustees to sanction the repairing or renewing the beacon on the north end of Cross Island; and also that out of the sum saved in the amount budgetted for in the current year for new beacons, a beacon similar to the one on the Malet Shelf be placed on either the extreme north or south end of the rocks off the Colaba Company's property.

Read report by the acting Chief Engineer on the repairing of the Cross Island beacon. He estimates the cost roughly at Rs. 400.

RESOLUTION.—As a permanent beacon will be erected on this site shortly, the repairs need not be undertaken.

Read letter from the Collector, Colaba, dated 2nd October, stating, in reply to a request, that he would in future abstain from selling the right to remove sand from that portion of the shore of the harbour that is situated within his collectorate, that he does not consider the Trustees have any claim to the proceeds of the sale of the right in question, and that it belongs to the Local Funds of his collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—This correspondence should be forwarded to Government with a request that they will issue definite orders on the subject to the Collectors of Tanna and Colaba, to the same effect as those issued after consulting the Government Solicitor, to the Collector of Bombay.

Read letter from the acting Chief Engineer dated 7th instant, forwarding two plans showing how he considers the offices should be illuminated on the occasion of the illumination of the city in honour of H. R. the Prince of Wales' visit. He estimated cost of carrying out one plan is Rs. 800 and of the other Rs. 450.

RESOLUTION.—The expenditure of Rs. 450 on the illumination of the offices is sanctioned.

ILLUMINATION IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

AT the invitation of Messrs. H. E. Jacomb, Varjeevandas Madhowdas, Morarjee Gocuidas, Jamsetjee D. Wadia, and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, members of the illumination committee appointed in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales a meeting of the native residents of Calbadevi, Moombadevi, and the neighbouring localities, was held yesterday afternoon at Mahadeo Baug, situated at the head of the Framjee Cowasjee Tank. Among those present were observed Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Oommoo Sulleman, Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Shamrao Pandurang, Varjeevandas Madhowdas, and Tribhowundas Nathoobhoy. On the motion of Mr. Varjeevandas Madhowdas, seconded by Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was called to the chair.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, evidently at the request of the Chairman, explained to the meeting the object for which it had been convened.

Mr. Morarjee Goculdas explained that it was not intended to raise any money from those who had attended: the object really was that, on the 9th November, which occurs on a well-known Hindoo holiday, the Dev Dewalee the residents of the principal streets should illuminate their premises with better effect than they were in the habit of doing annually, as a mark of respect to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who would one day be their King. It was not deemed necessary to use gas for the illuminations, and Government thought that common tumblelights would answer the purpose.

Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas hoped the residents of his street, Calbadevi, would light up their houses in a way that would do credit to their loyalty, which they had always shown.

It was then proposed by Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, seconded by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, and carried unanimously, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable to light up the streets, and both the outside and inside of houses as well as the compounds, from the Bible Society's Depot up to Pydhonee, and from the Crawford Markets up to Moombadevi; and that the following gentlemen (with power to add to their number) be nominated to look after the same:—

From Bible Society's Depot to Pydhonee.—Messrs. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Morarjee Vizbhoocundas, Tapidas Varjdas, Shivlal Motilal, Pandurang Dinanathjee, Shantaram Narayen, Bapoojee Dinanath Poorunmull Punalal, Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundas, Nanjee Morarjee, and Govindas Lukhmiram.

From the Crawford Markets to Moombadevi Chowkey.—Messrs. Vishram Morojee, Jairam Kassunram, Mooljee Jeitha, Thakarsey Mooljee, Jumnadas Sevaklal, Lukhmidas Khemjee, and Khimjee Oodhowjee. And that this meeting hopes that every resident of these localities will show his devotion and loyalty on this auspicious occasion by trying his best to make the illuminations as brilliant as could be.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the owner of the Madheo Baug.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged ...		45,922	1	8
Mr H F Hatch thro' Messrs Forbes and Co.		10	0	0
Mrs Bodger		50	0	0
Mr Thomas Fox, P W D, (thro' Kurrachee Branch New Bank of Bombay)		5	0	0
Mr Hajee Abdoola Baladina		5	0	0
Mr Valjee Ebjee		30	0	0
Mr Nenjee Waga		10	0	0
Thro' Miss Oliphant—				
A Friend of the Poor		10	0	0
Mr L Kielbone		10	0	0
Mrs Richey		5	0	0
From P & O S N Co's s s Khedive—				
Mr G W Manuel, Chief Engineer		5	0	0
Mr J Bigmore		3	0	0
Mr A Grant		8	0	0
Mr J H [illegible]oyal		2	0	0
Mr J Wiseman		3	0	0
Mr H Robertson		2	0	0
Mr J Davidson		5	0	0
Mr F C Brewin		10	0	0
Mr L R Ashburner, C S		150	0	0
Thro' Acting Collector of Surat—				
Rev B Montgomery		20	0	0
Mr H M Birdwood		100	0	0
Rev W W Brown	Rs. 10			
Mr W Raymond	3			
Mr J L Johnston	10			
Mr E C K Ollivant	15			
Mr N B Beyts	10			
Mr H H Summers	5			
Mr H D Forbes	10			
Mr W Howard	5			
Mr. Clabby	5			
Captain Westmacott	15			
Captain MacRae	10			
	98			
Less Commission for Money Order.	1			
		97	0	0
		46,457	1	8

ARMY FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged ...	4,421	11	0
12th Regt N I, Dharwar—			
Colonel Champion	20	0	0
Lt-Col Pusk	15	0	0
Surgeon-Major Ogilvie	10	0	0
Major A T Reid	10	0	0
Captain C M Browne	5	0	0
Subedar Major Haskeljee	5	0	0
Do Moosajee	2	0	0
Do Moses	2	0	0
Do Ruben	2	8	0
Do Mahomed Hoosain	2	0	0
Do Joomah Khan	2	0	0
Do Lodie Doobay	2	0	0
Do Sillomanjee Sutkojee	2	0	0
Jemadar [illegible]	2	0	0
Do Gunga Ram	1	0	0
Do Gongnac Suggomnac	1	8	0
Do Shaik Joomal	1	0	0
Do Jackraljee Israil	1	0	0
Do Gunputrao Morajee	1	0	0
Do Hurree Warangay	1	0	0
Colour Havildar Ramchunder Guddum	1	0	0
Do Rajoo Sellar	1	0	0
Do Dhondoo Yadow	1	0	0
Hav-Major Bunnajee Israil	1	0	0
Qr-Mr Hav Bunnajee Israil	1	0	0
Havildar Amber Sing	1	0	0
Do Nuttay Sing	1	0	0
Do Samaljee Yessajee	1	0	0
Do Krishnajee Jooray	1	0	0
Do Bulwant Sing Ryekwar	1	0	0
Do Mahomed Bux	1	0	0
Do Shaik Osman	1	0	0
Naique Urujnac Duramnac	1	0	0
Do Krishna	1	0	0
Private Bhyroo Ahier	1	0	0
Do Mulloo Nursoo	1	0	0
Native Regt Charity Fund	5	0	0
Native Regt Library Fund	5	0	0
Subscriptions from No. 1 Company	7	10	0
Do do 2 do	9	10	10
Do do 3 do	5	13	0
Do do 4 do	7	3	0
Do do 5 do	10	3	0
Do do 6 do	9	12	6
Do do 7 do	6	11	0
Do do 8 do	8	13	0
Rev Thomas Horsfall	20	0	0
Barrack Master G Walsche	4	0	0
Do Sergt J Mooney	2	0	0
Do do C Clark	2	0	0
Officers, non-commissioned officers and men H M's 83rd Regt—			
Lt-Col Y S Brown	5	0	0
Qr-Mr Sergt T W Townsend	2	0	0
Cr Sergt H Griffiths	2	0	0
Do J Gordon	1	0	0
Do T Mitchell	1	0	0
Do J Thomas	1	0	0
Do J Cork	1	0	0
Sergt J Shannon	1	0	0
Private J Gordon	0	12	0
Cr Sergt A Hancock	0	8	0
Sergt J Morgan	0	8	0
Dr-Major W Whitelaw	0	8	0
Pte G Brown	0	8	0
Do P Campbell	0	8	0
Do H Coles	0	8	0
Do P Commiskey	0	8	0
Do J Blythe	0	8	0
Do J Nixon	0	8	0
Do J Ormandy	0	8	0
Do R King	0	8	0
Do L McGeer	0	8	0
Do C Wood	0	8	0
Do P Reilly	0	8	0
Do J Craigh	0	8	0
Lce Corpl J Gordon	0	8	0
Do Sergt J Bairstow	0	8	0
Pte J King	0	8	0
A Co	0	4	0
C Co	0	8	0
E Co	[illegible]	0	0
F Co	1	4	0
Captain Heylands	10	0	0
Major C Anderson	20	0	0
H M's 23rd Regt, Nusserabad—			
Col J Bates	10	0	0
Captain J T Watling	2	0	0
Lt E C Killie	1	0	0
Subadar Laltapursad Missur	1	0	0
Do Pritipall Sing	1	0	0
Do Manuel Lobo	1	0	0
Do Bherma Jadow	1	0	0
Do Shunker Patuck	0	12	0
Do Gonness Doobay	0	8	0
Do Bhawoorao Goozer	0	8	0
Jemedar Doorga Panday	1	0	0
Do Guzraj Sing	1	0	0
Do Gopalrao Kuddum	0	8	0
Do Bhowandeen Tewarry	0	8	0
Do Bhondoo Khan	0	8	0
Do Meerza Ali Beg	0	8	0
Do Babajee Dhunawra	0	8	0
Havildar Haskeljee Israil	1	0	0
Do Rughoober Bhatt	0	12	0
Color Hav Mumbode Coonbee	0	9	0
Qr-Mr Hav Dhoondoo Goodeyker	0	9	0
Havildar Vishnoo Myker	0	9	0
Do Gungaswack Panday	0	8	0
Do Dabee Ahurs	0	8	0
Naique Seewajeerow Soorway	1	0	0
Lance Naique Mahadoo Powar	0	9	0
Do Babajee Chowan	0	8	0
Private Purbhoo Tewarry	0	8	0
Do Mahomed Bux	0	8	0
Smaller Sums.			
Right Half Battalion	11	9	6
Left do	9	14	6
Lt-Col F E Hughes, Commandant, Poorunder	50	0	0
Col F P Mignon, Deputy Commissary General Poona	25	0	0
	4,815	6	4

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Hony. Secretaries.

Bombay, 9th October.

"BERKELEY, September, 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT CONDEMNED BY THE HOME GOVERNMENT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 8th Oct.

Mr. Cassels, or Sir Louis Mallet is coming out to India in November to confer with the Viceroy as the Tariff revision is considered unsatisfactory.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TURKISH FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 9th Oct.

The decree issued by the Porte respecting the Public Debt takes effect immediately and not from January.

THE HERZEGOVINA INSURRECTION.

The guaranteeing powers have recommended Servia to adopt a pacific policy and withdraw her troops from the frontier otherwise they will allow Turkey to occupy Servia.

EXCITEMENT ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, 9th Oct.

The Turkish default has produced a great excitement on the Stock Exchange and a heavy fall has taken place in Turkish, Egyptian, and Peruvian bonds.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It is stated that Sir Louis Mallet and Mr. Clement Colvin will shortly proceed to India on a mission connected with the Indian Tariff's Bill.

Mr. B. H. Ellis has been gazetted a Knight Commander of the Star of India.

The British Exports, for the past month amount to £19,875,000, showing a decrease of £1,625,000 and the Imports amount to £30,875,000.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 8th Oct., Noon.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	86,000 bales.
Do Amount forwarded........	4,000 do
Do Week's Sales of Surats....	23,000 do
Do Amount forwarded........	1,000 do
Do Week's Imports of Cotton..	41,000 do
Do do do Surats....	31,000 do
Do Stock of Cotton	670,000 do
Do do do Surats......	268,000 do
Do Stock of Cotton in London..	65,125 do

In Surats during the week there has been increased inquiry but freely met; prices are unchanged.

LONDON, 8th Oct. Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras....................	4 11/16d.

In the Manchester Market there has been a hardening tendency.

7 lbs. Shirtings................	6s. 7½d.
8½ lbs. do.	7s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist..................	0s. 11½d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872....	105
Bar Silver	56⅝

The sum of £836,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 9th Oct., 10-40 A. M.

Mail steamer Khiva, from Bombay, arrived.

GALLE, 10th Oct., 7-22 A.M.

Mail steamer Peshawur, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORT.

CANNANORE, 10th October, 4 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind W. Ther. 85.

CARWAR, 10th October, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind N. 2. Ther. 82. Bar. 29 97.

BANGALORE, 10th October, 4-30 P.M.—Weather overcast. Wind N. W. Ther. max. 81, min. 74. W. B. 77. Bar. 29 80.

VINGORLA. 10th October, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind W. strong. Ther. 85.

WE read in the *East* that the Lieutenant Governor has sanctioned a reward of Rs. 14,820 as compensation to the Sherpore zemindars, in the district of Maimansingh, for relinquishing their rights of exacting cesses and tributes from the inhabitants of the tracts lying to the north of the boundary between Maimansingh and Garo [illegible] 71 [illegible] in the [illegible] soldiers quar- [illegible] the census, the loss [illegible] amounts to 52,200.

[illegible] says:—We are very glad to [illegible] T. Higgins, the Post-Master of [illegible] has been placed in charge of the Post [illegible] to be attached to the Camp of the Prince of Wales. We wonder if any form of open competition or selection for the post could have secured the success of the present choice. Our experience of Mr. Higgins leads us to expect a handsome recognition of his services by the Director-General of Post Offices in India, when the term of his tour with the Royal Camp is finished.

WE learn from the Lahore paper that the celebrated suit of Bertola *vs.* the Secretary of State for India in Council, in which plaintiff claims Rs. 2,00,550, came on for hearing on Monday last the 4th instant, in the Mooltan District Court. This suit is for alleged breach of contract by defendant's agents in June or July 1873, and will certainly be an interesting one. The Mooltan barracks, *i.e.* the new double-storied barracks, apparently are fated to be unusually interesting, if not instructive, as far as D. P. W. procedure is concerned.

THE *Behar Herald* understands that the rajäs and zemindars in the districts in Lower Bengal will be invited to attend the public durbar, which will be held by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at Bankipur. So it will be a very grand affair. We are also told by the same paper that the Commissioner has invited the noblemen of the district to attend at a special meeting to be held there on Wednesday, the 20th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most suitable arrangements to be made for the public reception to be held by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on the 4th of January next.

THE following telegram, conveying a very singular piece of news, appears in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the Simla paper. The telegram is dated Delhi, Oct. 5th:—"Some time ago Mr. Delmerick, Extra Assistant Commissioner, told Mr. Smyth, the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, that Mr. Peacock, the Small Cause Court Judge, had decreed a case against himself in his own Court. Mr. Smyth without inquiring into the truth of the statement reported the matter to the Commissioner, who in his turn reported it to Government. Mr. Peacock, on learning this false statement, and on being supplied with the correspondence, has sued both Mr. Delmerick and Mr. Smyth for libel, damages being laid at Rs. 3,500.

THAT terrible fellow, the editor of *Native Opinion*, warns the Government that "the people" will be dissatisfied if the "moral obligation" of the Government to make its troops at Baroda do homage to Gunputtee once a year is disregarded. He does not tell us, however, under what treaty this "moral obligation" was incurred, though he is evidently of opinion that, had not the British Government at one time or other promised to do homage to Gunputtee, the Gaekwars and the Brahmins would never have allowed it to conquer India. We hope, therefore, that Lord Northbrook will, for the sake of preserving the British Raj, at once convey a distinct assurance to the editor of *Native Opinion* that the innocent custom that gentleman admires shall be maintained. It would simplify matters very much if the Government would forthwith resolve never to do anything without having first obtained the consent of a select College of Brahmins. We have very nearly come to that pass already.

THE following is an extract from the Diary of the British Joint Commissioner of Ladakh to 19th September:—"Up to the present time the value of the importations of *churas* that have reached Ladakh from the north is considerably in excess of the total amount that was imported during the whole of last year. The business transactions that have been done here during the past week have aggregated a value of about Rs. 10,000. Several of the merchants who came down with the first instalments of this season's caravan, have already started on their return journey back to Yarkand with goods purchased or procured by barter in Leh. Mr. Shaw starts to-day with his party en route for Srinuggur. The traffic of the week has consisted of 51 loads from India and 45 from Yarkand; while 28 have gone out to India, 35 to Yarkand, 9 to Changtan, and 35 to Cashmere."

THE Goa journals recorded with pleasure the extinction of the free-booters, and now recount the peaceful enjoyment of the robbers in their so-called captivity. On the day following their surrender, the chiefs accompanied by a Government guard and their followers issued forth in holiday dress, and marched through the bazaar, to the sound of *zinga*, and discharged repeated volleys of musketry to notify their progress and invite people to see the *tumasha*. They entered a temple of Vittoba, showered gold to the god, priests and servants, and with a bountiful hand distributed sugar to the spectators. The Government with a truly paternal solicitude have sanctioned a monthly pension of 15 shillings on condition that they no longer disturb the peace and tranquillity of the country and endanger the life and limbs of its citizens.

MR. J. N. FONSECA after representing to the Goa Government the advantages to be obtained in having a canal opened at Colvalle, has succeeded in obtaining the appointment of a Committee composed of Colonel Lima, Messrs. A. Lobato, F. Campos, and Q. Campos, who visited the locality, and after a minute inspection have found that the accomplishment of the enterprise is not of difficult execution. With a cost of between Rs 25,000 to Rs. 30,000 the canal could be opened. It is to be feared, however, that it will be long before the Government are aroused to action, if the project is not like many others of similar nature, doomed to die a premature death. Mr. Fonseca, however, the Goa paper thinks, will have the glory of having done his best to press on the attention of Government a most important enterprise the successful carrying out of which will immortalise the Government in the annals of Goa history.

THE *Madras Mail* learns with much regret that Captain Campbell Walker, the Officiating Inspector of Forests Madras Presidency, and now attending the Forests Officers Congress at Simla, has definitely accepted a Forest appointment in New Zealand, and will resign the local service in February. The Madras Government will make a very great mistake if they let him go; for he is almost the only officer who knows much about, or who is likely to make anything out of our forests. Unhappily, Government and the Board of Revenue are disinclined to alter the present system, because they dare not let Colonel Beddome, the Inspector, have his hands free, and at the same time they have not got the courage to remove him, and put in the best man available. We are confident, adds the *Mail*, it would well pay the Government to give Colonel Beddome his salary; and let him roam about the jungles botanizing. He is A. I. at that; but he is not a success as the head of the Forest Department, and he does not enjoy the entire confidence of District officers, the Board, or the Government, but is snubbed by all.

THE public probably thought they had heard the last of the troublesome Landhoura case, and the claims of the *soi-disant* Rajah. We are, however, informed by the *Pioneer*, that under the directions of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Magistrate of Saharanpur has arrested seven or eight persons on charges of having instigated and assisted Maha Singh in commiting the offence of cheating by personation. The principal offender, however, is at large, and is understood to have absconded. It has been considered expedient that none of the officials of Saharanpur, whose duty it has been to keep the district quiet since the commencement of the agitation, should have anything to do with the trial, and Mr. Burkitt, C. S., Joint Magistrate of Muzaffarnagar, is to be transferred temporarily to Saharanpur to conduct the trial which will commence at that station on the 12th instant. Mr. Williams, Superintendent of Police at Muzaffarnagar, conducts the prosecution, assisted by Mr. Warner, the Government Advocate. The defence will be undertaken by Mr. Thomas Newton. The trial will probably take a long time.

HAD "Robinson, Governor," taken an active interest in encouraging the liberality of the city of Madras, by running down—*a la* Richard Temple—from his Hill retreat, presiding at the public meeting, and heading the subscription list with something more respectable than a paltry Rs. 500, our citizens, says the *Madras Mail*, would have long ere this subscribed the Rs. 50,000 that Mr. Macfadyen asked of them. The influence of a good example was abundantly shewn in Madura, at the meeting there on the 1st instant. A native correspondent informs our contemporary that "the meeting proved a success in every sense of the word; indeed, it is astonishing to think with what rapidity the proverbially tight fingered Nattucottai Chetties, [illegible] shrewd calculating country pleaders, [illegible] well-filled coffers at the Collector's [illegible] loyalty accounts for this 'energy,' the [illegible] some extent; but the [illegible] one man,—I [illegible] and the sagacious [illegible] District,—have con- [illegible] ector of the success of the under- [illegible] tly is, that the subscriptions which [illegible] hundreds and thousands would, I [illegible] not, have otherwise been of insignificant amounts."

MR. VANSTAVERN has forwarded, from Dumagudiem, to the Madras Government, his notes about an old stone with an inscription that he recently discovered. He writes:—"Government desired the Collector to get a copy, but he could not well do that when he did not know where it was. I have it with me, and if worth while would send it to Madras for the Museum. The date was once deciphered for me and made out, Vikramarka 1160. The date Vikramarka 1933 is equal to our 1875. If this is correct the stone is 773 years old. The stone is the full size on the paper (a piece of metamorphic slab some 4½ inches thick). The letters are badly cut. It must have been a tough job. Do you think you could get anyone to decipher it? Near the place where I got the stone I also got a small gold coin very much defaced, but under the magnifying glass showing a Hindoo goddess on one side, and some few letters on the other side. They make out the name of one of the Tilingana Kings at Warrungull. Please let me know if you received the tracing." The Government have ordered the tracing to be lithographed and forwarded to the *Indian Antiquary*. A copy will be sent to Dr. Burnell. Mr. Vanstavern's offer to send the stone to the Museum is accepted. The Superintendent will disburse any charge which may be incurred for the purpose.

FROM the report just published of the revenue collections of the Madras Presidency for the year ending 30th June 1874, the Madras *Athenæum* tells us that the Abkari revenue of Southern India is partly raised by rents and partly under an excise system. The latter system is in force in the five districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot, but in all the other districts, except the town of Madras, the revenue is farmed out to the highest bidder. The revenue of the districts where the excise system prevailed has, during the year under review, on the whole, increased, though in North Arcot there has been a decrease owing it is stated to the entire separation of the toddy contract from the arrack renters during the year, which circumstance, combined with the rise in the prices of articles of food, induced the drinking portion of the public to consume toddy more extensively than arrack. In Madras, where the Abkari revenue is managed under the immediate superintendence of the revenue authorities, there was an increase of Rs. 84,360 in the demand. Of this, however, Rs. 49,653 should alone be reckoned as the real increase, as the Dowles have been since reduced and a sum of Rs. 34,707 remitted. In the other districts of the Presidency, where the revenue is farmed out, the demand is very nearly the same as that of the previous year, the revenue being based on the same leases in both years.

THE Prince of Wales is to stay at the Club when at Ooty, and great preparations are being made for the coming event. An Album is to be presented to His Royal Highness concerning which we extract the following from the *South of India Observer*:—"An estimate and sketch of the Album it is proposed to offer to His Royal Highness has been received from Messrs. Orr and Co., Madras. The binding will be of sandalwood which the Commissioner will furnish for the purpose; fortunately there is in the Mudimallie forest an old well-seasoned block of unusually large diameter well adapted for the purpose. The sandalwood slabs will be edged with gold, and the corners enriched with heavy gold chasing, in the Swamy style. Messrs. Orr and Sons propose a central chasing of similar design, and of a very massive description; but probably the Committee will modify this part of the design, and substitute a plain gold plate with a suitable inscription. The Committee have requested Mr. Dashwood to search the files of the *Illustrated London News* for precedents of inscription. The Album will cost at least Rs. 1,500, but we imagine no one will grudge this expenditure for a gift to the Heir Apparent of Her Most Gracious Majesty. We believe that subscriptions are not coming in so fast as might be expected. About Rs. 3,000 only have been promised, and at least Rs. 5,000 will be required. It seems that the importance of the visit of His Royal Highness has not yet been thoroughly realized.

WE learn from the *Madras Times* that the Napier Foundry Company (Limited) has just issued its first half yearly report, and is to be congratulated on being able to point to a net profit on the amount of capital at present paid up, amounting to the rate of 9·36 per cent. per annum on the first-half of the present year. The company has not yet got into full working order, as the engine, boilers wrought-iron piping, &c., ordered from England, have not yet arrived. It has been decided to get tools and coke direct from England, which will effect a saving of from 10 to 15 per cent. It is computed that at the production of iron castings direct from ore smelted with charcoal, 300 tons of this fuel will be required every month. Mr. DeClosets has undertaken to supply charcoal at the uniform rate of Rs. 18 per ton. Government have directed the Inspector of Forests to make arrangements to provide the company with a tract of reserve forests; and Mr. DeClosets proposes to make the charcoal on the spot by means of portable sheet-iron kilns. It was proposed that the capital of the company should consist of 1,000 shares at Rs. 250 per share. Of these, 885 shares have been actually taken up, of which there has been paid a call of Rs. 200 on each share. It is now proposed to issue notice of the final call of Rs. 50 per share to meet the large outlay that will take place in laying in large stocks of iron ore and charcoal. The directors hope for a profitable future both in the production of castings for local consumption, and by the consignment of the charcoal pig-iron to the London market.

THE desire of Chief Justice Brett that Colonel Baker would at some future time distinguish himself is likely to be realised. The *Pioneer* says, we are able to give an extract from a letter describing Colonel Baker's plans as he unfolded them to a friend of the writer's. "He complained bitterly of the severity with which he had been treated, a ten-fold heavy punishment having been subsequently superadded to that which the Judge had imposed as commensurate with the offence, and everything having been put into one side of the scales and nothing into the other." When asked "whether it was true, as stated in the papers, that he purposed, on his release, taking service in the Egyptian army, he replied that he had no such intention as he saw no prospect of distinguishing himself in that service; but he stated that he had sent a letter in triplicate (to avoid miscarriage) direct to General Kaufmann, offering his services for the command of a Brigade of Cavalry of the Russian army in Central Asia, and binding himself, in case his offer were accepted, to denationalize himself and become a Russian subject." The *Pioneer* adds, "Colonel Baker has been justly or unjustly cast aside by his country. The English army will know him no more. He is not a rich man and cannot afford to be idle; but all honorable professions are closed to him. Society of course, holding itself outraged, would refuse to receive him; and if he tried to live in a lower state of life, the middle and lower classes, perhaps justly, more furious than his equals, would see him starve. Rejected as he is by his country, he is surely justified in seeking another. Is he further justified in the particular choice he has made? His offer to denationalize himself clearly shows his belief—and Colonel Baker's belief in such a matter is of no mean value—that should his offer be accepted by the Russians, his interests and those of England will be adverse. Not long ago we touched upon his knowledge of Central Asia. Combined with his undoubted skill as a cavalry officer, and further supplemented by an avowed indignation at the treatment he has received, Colonel Baker's special experience would make him a formidable enemy. He will be able to revenge himself. Is he to be blamed? If mankind were perfect, Colonel Baker would most likely be starting to India with the Prince; but mankind unfortunately is not perfect, and a large margin must be allowed for original sin. Acknowledging our wickedness, must it be allowed that Colonel Baker has chosen the only course open to him? He might have submitted tamely to the punishments heaped upon him, or he might try to revenge himself. Which of these two ways would generally be chosen by an English soldier?"

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S BUDGET.

AT the adjourned meeting of the Town Council held on Friday last to resume consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget Estimates for 1876, there were present:—Captain G. F. Henry, Chairman; Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cook, Dr. Hewlett, Colonel Hancock, G A. Barnett, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Dadabhai Naraoji, Raghunath Narayen Khote, and Nowrojee Fardoonjee, Esquires. The Municipal Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, the Health Officer, and the Chief Accountant were also present.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Chairman read the estimates for [illegible] Police Commissioner's Department.

The Secretary read a letter [illegible] the Police Commissioner, dated 2nd inst. [illegible] forwarding letters from the [illegible] his office and from the Apothecary clerks employed [illegible] Hospital, asking for an increase of pay. Mr. Souter's letter is as follows:—

Bombay, 2nd October 1875.

To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward for your favourable consideration and that of the Town Council a petition from the clerks of my office, and also one from the Apothecary of the Police Hospital submitted to me through the Police Surgeon. I am of opinion that the prayer of these servants is very reasonable, and I trust they will receive such concession as will stimulate them in the faithful and zealous discharge of their duties.—I have, &c,

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

FRANK H. SOUTER, Esq., C. S. I., Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Honoured Sir,—We the undersigned clerks employed under you in the Police Department most respectfully beg to represent the following facts, in the earnest hope that you will kindly give them your serious consideration and forward this application with your recommendation to the Municipal Commissioner for submission to the Town Council.

2. The monthly salaries at present paid to us by the Municipality were fixed by Government in the year 1865 on the recommendation of the late Colonel Bruce, C. B., Inspector General of Police in India, who was especially appointed by the local Government to revise the establishment of the Bombay Police; and during the ten years that have since elapsed we have had no increase whatever to our pay, while most of the clerks employed in other Government and Municipal offices have received several additions to their salaries.

3. We are aware that, when the present office establishment was proposed by Colonel Bruce, you strongly recommended an additional number of clerks and a scale of pay similar to that of the clerks then employed in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, but to our misfortune, your recommendations failed. We beg to note (omitted) for information the establishment rate of pay recommended by you and those fixed by Government on the report of Colonel Bruce.

4. You know that since the year 1865 the clerical work of your office has so greatly increased that in correspondence alone the difference is as under.

Outward letters in 1865	....	1,700
Do. do 1874	....	3,228
Do do 8 months of 1875	....	2,995

and in all the other departments of your office, there has also been a very great and steady increase of work.

5. Since the transfer of the Police to the Municipality, we have been, as it were, serving two masters,—viz., the Municipality and Government, and hence the correspondence of this office has been necessarily increased, although the establishment to-day is what was only considered just sufficient in 1864, when there was only about half the present quantity of work to be done by us.

6. To show how poorly the Bombay Police Office establishment is paid as compared with that of the Calcutta Police Office we beg to note (omitted) a comparative statement of these establishments.

7. If we are not fortunate enough to get any large increase to our pay at once, we humbly pray that the system of progressive increase of pay, which obtains in most of the public offices,—viz. the Accountant General's Office, Secretariat, Public Works Department, and in fact in some of the Municipal offices, may be extended to us, so that we may have some stimulus to honest exertion and faithful service.

8. The head clerk in this office has not only to look after the correspondence and general surpervision of the office establishment, but to do the work of an accountant, cashier, and shroff.

9. Under the circumstances thus set forward, we respectfully pray that you will kindly forward this our humble appeal for the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner and Town Council, with such recommendation as you may think our case demands and our personal services deserve. And we, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

The following letter was also read by the Secretary:—

ALFRED EDGINTON, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Honoured Sir,—As we are employed in this office under your immediate orders and personal supervision, we respectfully beg to request that you will have the kindness to hand over the enclosed application to the Commissioner with your such observations and remarks as the very hard nature of our case, as therein detailed, would, in your opinion, deserve. Humbly apologyzing for the trouble we hereby give you.—We beg to remain, &c.

Mr. Edginton made the following minute on the above letter:—I beg to recommend this application very strongly for the favourable consideration of the Commissioner—The office establishment of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is much larger and better paid than the establishment of this office; although, considering the population of both cities, there cannot be much difference in the amount of work done in each office. I think also that some stimulus to faithful service should be held out to the clerks in the way of prospective advancement of pay either after a fixed period of time or on the recommendation only of the Commissioner.

A. EDGINTON,
Deputy Commissioner of Police.

10th September 1875.

Mr. Nowrojee Fardoonjee suggested that a strong representation be made to Government on the subject of the annual police expenditure, to which Government were making additions every year. An increase was now proposed by Government to be made to the salaries of superintendents from Rs. 350 to Rs. 400 according to an arrangement proposed by Colonel Bruce. The proposal was made ten years ago when everything was very dear in Bombay; and the proposed increase should, Mr. Nowrojee thought, be opposed.

The Chairman said as they had nothing to do with sanctioning the police estimates, they might proceed to the other items, section 5, under which the salaries of the petitioners were mentioned.

Colonel Hancock said the Council had nothing to do with the petitioners, who should, he thought, be referred to the Police Commissioner or to Government.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen said they had no discretion in the matter of the police expenditure.

Section 5 of the detailed statement was passed as it stood. The petitioners, whose letters are given above were referred to the Police Commissioner.

The estimate for the Police Department was then passed at Rs. 3,85,952. The actuals for the year 1874 were Rs. 3,69,352; and the Budget estimate for 1875, Rs. 3,93,088. The important items were these:—Commissioner of Police, Rs. 23,400 a year; European branch, Rs. 83,400; native foot police, Rs. 1,78,932; the native mounted police, Rs 19,332; secret service money, Rs. 3,600; rent of quarters for police inspectors Rs. 26,400; police hospital establishment, Rs. 7,114; fire brigade, Rs. 26 600.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Chairman read the different sections of the detailed statement.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he had to make some general observations on the collection and removal of night-soil. The cost of the collection was Rs. 1,74,940 and of the removal Rs. 52,868, making a total of Rs. 2 27,808 per annum. This cost appeared to be a very heavy one; and independently of the halalcore cess, Mr Nowrojee thought the expenditure was too high. The cost per house amounted to about Rs. 12 per annum, and considering that the majority of the houses in Bombay were small, the cost appeared to be heavy. The produce of the halalcore cess was Rs. 1,94,480 per annum, thus leaving a very large deficit. He (Mr. Nowrojee) submitted for the consideration of the Town Council and of the executive officers, that every nerve should be strained to reduce the expenditure, so as to reduce the large deficit on this head which they had to make up from the general fund. The people complained of the heavy cess they had to pay; and Mr. Nowrojee thought that some means should be devised to lighten the burden.

MR. NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE SNUBBED.

Dr. Hewlett said Mr. Nowrojee's objections were absurd. Though the generality of houses in Bombay were small, the last census showed that there were more than thirty persons to each house. Dr. Hewlett was sure that the work of the department was being done as cheaply and as efficiently as was possible.

The Chairman thought it was hardly fair to calculate the results by the number of houses; and further that it was hardly fair to condemn the department without specifying particular instances of default.

Colonel Hancock said the removal of night-soil had occupied the attention of scientific men for years, and when Mr. Nowrojee found fault with what had been done, he (Colonel Hancock) supposed that Mr. Nowrojee was going to propose some other plan of dealing with the question. Colonel Hancock thought the halalcore system of Bombay was the best under the circumstances; and he was of opinion that it would be difficult to suggest a better one. It was, however just the usual thing with Mr. Nowrojee—to do nothing himself and simply to condemn others without any ground (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nowrojee said Colonel Hancock need not be angry and need not get excited at what he said. He did not, and had no intention to, condemn the whole department.

Dr. Cook remarked that, unless Mr. Nowrojee had some better scheme to bring forward, mere general remarks were out of place and were uncalled-for. It was more a matter of facts and experience than anything else. The cost was only half an anna per head per month. It seemed to him that the observations of Mr. Nowrojee were made in a carping spirit, and that he did not understand the subject. If he could show that there were other places where the work was done more cheaply than in Bombay, the Council would listen to him with patience, but if he came forward with mere general observations, he (Dr. Cook.) must say they had no time to spare.

Mr. Nowrojee denied having made the remarks in a carping spirit. He hoped his colleagues in the Council would view his motives in a better light than a carping spirit. The proper way of looking at the matter was to see what they paid for the halalcore service in former years, and to compare it with what they had to pay now. He would repeat that the heaviness of the cess was very much felt; they had to pay four-fold and five-fold. He would have no objection to pay more than they did formerly for more efficient and satisfactory work; but he must say the present cost as excessive. He submitted that the Council ought to listen to members in a patient manner, not in angry mood; and that members should not be accused of a carping spirit when they spoke from a sense of duty only.

The Chairman said he must remark that he was not prepared to listen to general accusations; and he thought it was unfair to a public department to say that it was not properly worked without specifying instances or particulars of default. (Hear, hear and applause.)

The consideration of the estimates was then proceeded with.

Dr. Blaney said there was a saving of Rs. 25,000 on the different sections on account of not working at the full Budget strength; and if the department was to be worked with the same efficiency, he thought they had reason to congratulate themselves. Compared with the Budget estimate for 1875, there was a total saving of about Rs. 32,000; and he (Dr. Blaney) thought the fact ought to satisfy any body that, in this department, economy was well kept in view.

Colonel Hancock said, before they left the Health Department, he would ask the Municipal Commissioner whether any proposition was brought forward for improving the present practice of discharging night-soil into harbour.

The Commissioner said the matter depended upon the experiment now being made.

Dr. Cook—May I ask when the desiccating system is to be brought into ope[illegible]

Dr. Blaney—Cert[illegible]inly by [illegible] beginning of next [illegible] would have been at work to-[illegible] but unfortunately, part of the machinery having fall into the sea, we had to send to England for duplicates. If we placed ten machines in different parts of the island, the thing is done.

With reference to an item of Rs. 600 per annum for maintenance of a laboratory, Dr. Hewlett thought they should have an analysis of Vehar water weekly. In Calcutta the drinking water was analysed every day and the result was published weekly. In regard to an item of Rs. 6,600 per annum for vaccination, Dr. Hewlett was opinion they should have more of vaccination in the city, and he should like more money spent on it.

The estimate of the Health Department was then passed at Rs. 6 34,026-6-0. The actuals for 1874 amounted to Rs. 6,61,737-7 0, and the Budget estimate for 1875, to Rs.6,66,145. The chief items were General supervision and Conservancy branch, Rs 6,11,186 6-0; Registration of births and deaths, Rs. 11,688; Cemeteries, Rs. 3,952; Laboratory, Rs. 600; Vaccination, Rs. 6,600.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said the salary of the Deputy Executive Engnieer was entered for four monsoon months at Rs. 750 a month, and he (Mr. Nowrojee) should like to know what the salary was for the remaining eight months.

The Commissioner explained the point. The Deputy Executive Engineer was doing the Executive Engineer's work when the latter was engaged with the Tulsi work. Although no one was on duty at the Tulsi Lake, either the Executive Engineer or his Deputy was constantly there, and they were put to extra expenses.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, referring to another item, said there was a superintendent of roads on a consolidated salary of Rs. 350 a month, which showed an increase of Rs. 25 per month. Mr. Nowrojee objected not only to the increase, but to the appointment itself. It was created in 1864, where there was the same man as superintendent of buildings and of roads. He (Mr. Nowrojee) objected to the creation of new appointments, when they ought to try to reduce the expenditure. He therefore proposed that they should revert to the former arrangement, and do away with the superintendent of roads.

Dr. Blaney said it would never be possible to connect the building branch with road-making.

Dr. Hewlett was of the same opinion.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that the increase of Rs. 25 was Mr. Pedder's proposal. Mr. McEwen, the superintendent, had much to do all day for the last four months; and he (Mr. Jacomb) believed there was no more hard-working officer of the Municipality than Mr. McEwen.

Mr. Nowrojee said they had a large highly paid staff; and he did not see why they should have a double and treble staff. The superintendent of the building department might take up the superintendence of the road department also.

The Chairman—Have you any proposition?

Mr. Nowrojee—Yes, after you ascertain the sense of the meeting.

The Chairman—The feeling of the meeting is against you.

Mr. Nowrojee—Then I won't press the proposition.

As to the next item, Rs. 2,400 per annum for a superintendent of "new works and general repairs," Mr. Nowrojee said he hoped the Council would support him in disallowing it; and he proposed accordingly.

Mr. Dadabhai said he would second the proposition just to ascertain the sense of the meeting.

The proposition was put to the meeting and lost by by seven votes against two.

In the public lighting branch, there was an item of Rs. 350 per mensem for an inspector. Mr. Nowrojee said it was a new appointment created in 1872 and he proposed they should do away with it; for they should try to economise as much as possible.

Mr. Walton, in answer to Colonel Hancock, explained the various duties of the inspector, Mr. Wicks. He had considerable experience in the management of London gas works; and there was not another man in Bombay (except in the employ of the Gas Company) who could do the work better than Mr. Wicks. The Engineer's Department could not do without him; and in Mr. Walton's opinion, the appointment was indispensable. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Hewlett said there was no body else in Bombay who could do Mr. Wicks' work.

It was proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and seconded by Mr. Dadabhai Naraoji, That the item of Rs. 4,200 for the salary of the gas inspector be disallowed.

The motion was lost by seven votes against two.

Dr. Cook said an enormous quantity of light was wasted owing to the construction of the present lamps, and suggested the fixture of tin reflectors.

The Chairman said tin reflectors would soon get rusty, and electro-plated would be very costly.

After some discussion, the Commissioner undertook to try the experiment of fixing polished tin reflectors over and outside the lanterns of 20 of the gas lamps.

With regard to the total cost of gas lighting, Rs. 2,81,954 against Rs. 2,55,774, the actuals for 1874, Dr. Blaney said they had taken Rs. 30,000 from the Health Department and given to the lighting.

With reference to the total cost of watering, Rs. 62,475, the Chairman said he was only sorry the watering was not increased.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee suggested that the footpaths in the principal roads, Church Gate Street, Elphinstone Garden, &c, should be made of asphalte, which would be a permanent improvement.

Dr. Cook said Mr. Kemp had asked him to bring to the notice of the Council that the side paths were not kept in repair. The inequality and roughness of the paths was a matter of general complaint; and Dr. Cook thought that something should be done to improve them in the commercial part of the town.

The Chairman—I think there should be footpaths in the commercial part of the town where there is always a pressure of people.

The Commissioner said he would have more of asphalte, and instruct the Executive Engineer to carry out this system as far as possible.

At the suggestion of Dr. Cook, the Commissioner undertook to communicate with the Port Trustees and apply to them to water the new Frere Road, *i.e.* the road that passes on the other side of Mody Street.

Mr. Nowrojee called attention to an item of Rs. 460 per annum for clothing to assistant turncocks and line sepoys; suggesting it might be given every alternate year.

Dr. Blaney explained that it was necessary to clothe the turncocks in uniform, for at fires they were liable to be treated by the police as *budmashes*.

Mr. Walton said the uniform was necessary every year.

Mr. Nowrojee—Then I have no objection.

With the reference to an item of Rs. 1,500 per annum for the Panwell Brick-work establishment, Mr. Nowrojee suggested that the works should be let, and that the Commissioner should be authorised to invite tenders.

The Commissioner undertook to call for tenders for the works.

The estimate for the Executive Engineer's Department was then passed at Rs. 8,08,363. The actuals for 1874 amounted to Rs. 8,27,436, and the Budget estimate for 1875, to Rs. 829 888. The principal items were as follows:—Executive Engineer's establishment, Rs. 69,948. Lighting account, Rs. 2,81,954. Watering roads, Rs. 62,475. Road repairs, Rs. 2,50,000. Repairs to Municipal buildings, Rs. 6,060. Inprovement of streets, Rs. 25,000. Water Works Department, Rs. 46,900. Panwell Brick-works and main drain, Rs. 9,500. Love Grove Pumping station, Rs. 41,264. Love Grove, Worlee, and Dharavee Sluices, Rs. 1,586. Gardens, Rs. 13,676.

SUMMARY.

The estimates sanctioned by the Council then stood as follows:—

Commissioner of Police	Rs.	3 85,952
Public Health Department	„	6,34,027
Executive Engineer's Department............	„	8,08,363
	Total Rs.	18,28,342

The Council then adjourned till the 12th inst.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

SOMETHING WRONG WITH SATURN.

(*Madras Mail.*)

AN event of transcendental and unprecedented interest has just occurred in our solar system, and the astronomers are with almost bated breath intently watching its development. Early last month we were afforded the opportunity of seeing Saturn through the Government Astronomer's telescope, and we were, as are all beholders, charmed afresh by the beauty of the planet and his rings. Bu a day or two afterwards Mr. Pogson received a telegram from Colonel Tennant to "look at Saturn's rings," and upon doing so our Astronomer was amazed to find that one of the rings had changed its immemorial position. The acknowledged rings of Saturn are three in number, the outer, inner, and dark transparent. Of the latter we need not speak beyond stating that it is unchanged, and conspicuous with a large telescope. The inner and outer bright rings are, as yet known, separated by a clear space, always hitherto easily visible with moderate telescopic power, right round the whole portion of the ring exposed to our view. As the rings are always seen more or less obliquely, this proves that the two bright rings must be almost in the same plane. This division is now only to be seen towards the extremities of the rings, but not at all in the other portions of the ring. The only inference to be drawn from this visible change is that there has been a sudden sinking of the outer ring which occasions a great portion of it to be actually hidden behind the inner ring; but such a startling change being in defiance of all known laws and past experience, and contradictory to the usual state of Saturnal affairs, Mr. Pogson prefers to hear the opinions of other Astronomers who have larger telescopes than any at the local Observatory before he hazards any of his own, or suggests an explanation.

It may be as well that we should remind our readers that Saturn is the sixth planet in order of distance from the sun, and the second of the family of major planets gyrating outside the zone of asteroids. His great estdistance from the sun is 920,973,000 miles, his least 823,301,000; and his distance from the earth is 1,012,000,000 and his least 732 000,000 miles. The centre of his orbit lies midway between the earth's orbit and the sun. He is close upon seven hundred times large than the earth, and he rotates once in 10¼ hours. He is attended by eight satellites; and he is adorned by a magnificent system of rings which was discovered by Huyghens in 1659. It was left for Sir William Herschel to detect signs of rotation in the ring system, and in 1848 a dark ring within the bright rings was discovered. And Mr. Proctor, one of the most popular and lucid of modern astronomers, states that, "so far as observation has yet gone there seems no escape from the conclusion that the globe of Saturn is subjected to changes of shape of a most remarkable character, and indicating either the action of forces of upheaval or the formation and precipitation of cloud masses at an enormous elevation in the Saturnian atmosphere. In either case an amount of energy is indicated which far surpasses the action which can fairly be ascribed to the sun's influence upon so distant a planet."

Regarding the rings themselves it is important to note the following calculations:—

Exterior diameter of the outer ring	 166,920	miles
Interior diameter of the outer ring	 147,670	„
Exterior diameter of the inner ring	 144,310	„
Interior diameter of the inner ring	 109,100	„
Interior diameter or the dark ring	 91,780	„
Breadth of the outer bright ring	 9,625	„
Breadth of the division between rings	 1,680	„
Breadth of the inner bright ring	 17,605	„
Breadth of the dark ring	 8,660	„
Breadth of the system of bright rings	 28,910	„
[illegible] of the entire system of rings	 37,570	„
Between P[illegible]t and inner edge of dark ring	...10,322	„

Since the [illegible] of the discovery Saturn's rings have been made the subject of much [illegible] their unique character, the magnificent scale on which they are constructed, and their apparent stability in so strange relation to the globe of the planet, have suggested a variety of strange fancies respecting them." "The problem of determining how far a ring-system such as Saturn's could be supposed capable of remaining in equilibrium, assuming its component parts to be solid, about a globe like his exercising mighty attractive influences on every part of the system, was discussed towards the close of the last century by the eminent French mathematican Laplace. Bond (one of the discoverers of the dark ring) and Pierce, both of America, dealt with this problem, the latter also considering the problem as dealt with by Laplace, and showing that for stability the ring system, if solid, must be divided into a very large number of concentric rings." In 1857 the University of Cambridge selected the Saturnian system as the subject for the Adam prize, and Professor Maxwell obtained the award for a masterly essay in which he showed, that even though a narrow ring weighted along one part of its circumference were so placed in rotation around Saturn as to continue for a time undestroyed, yet that before long disturbances must unavoidably cause the destruction of the ring, and that such changes would not be different from those which, according to the best observations, seem actually to have taken place within the ring system. "Thus," remarks Mr. Proctor, "has the perplexing problem presented by the Saturnian ring-system been fully disposed of, in the opinion at least of all who are competent to weigh the significance of the mathematical processes involved in the research. But what the actual constitution of this system may be; what the orders of satellites forming it; whether they are mixed up amongst (or surrounded by) vaporous masses, or are some of them in part wholly fluid or vaporous remains as yet undetermined."

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE MICHAEL ANGELO FOURTH CENTENARY.

(*From the "Times" Special Correspondent*)

FLORENCE, Sept. 13.

STRANGERS who have neglected the opportunity of attending the Fourth Centenary of Michael Angelo's birth in his native place this year will probably have to wait long before the chance of seeing such another ceremony is offered to them again. The Italians are a sensible people. Their enthusiasm for great names, their worship of literary and artistic genius, and their love of amusement strong as they are, are not proof against that feeling of satiety, that dread of monotony, and that sense of the ludicrous which tell them when a thing has been rather overdone. They have by this time had too many anniversaries; they have erected too many monuments; they have rummaged too many graves and shifted too many dead bones from place to place. Henceforth they will perceive that they have a living task to perform, and that they must let the dead bury their own dead; and that one generation can no more, by making a noise, add lustre to the fame of the great departed of former ages than a man can, by taking thought, raise his own stature by a single cubit.

Michael Angelo's centenary came too close upon those of Dante, Petrarch and others. It came off at a time in which all that the Italians are told of their past artistic literary wealth strikes them as a painful reproach to their present poverty—poverty in men and, alas, still more melancholy to say, poverty in money. Festivities, after all, do not pay. Even cities like Florence cannot muster up sufficient visitors to make the show that is to draw them a sure speculation. In the present case, also, the time was not fortunately, if judiciously, chosen. This is not the year of the centenary, nor was yesterday the day of Michael Angelo's birth. The real date, it seems, was the 6th of March of last year. As the correct date had not been adhered to, there would have been little harm in the actual transposition had not the arbitrary anniversary fallen in a time of the year when the heat is apt to linger in the Italian cities in all its unmitigated intensity, when the natives themselves are still at their baths and villas, and their foreign visitors yet afraid to venture across the Alps.

Considering it was mid-September, we had here yesterday as great a gathering of people as heart could wish. The shutters of most patrician houses were closely fastened; the town was out of town; but it was Sunday, and the working classes could not fail to be out for their holyday. The animation was great from the early morning; the people seemed to feel that there was something in store for them besides their usual weekly exemption from work. It was understood, also, that the city and the nation are too poor now to defray any part of the expense, and that the solemnity would be nothing unless the people made it their own *fete*. The Florentines took the task upon themselves, and of course such a people could not acquit themselves of it otherwise than creditably.

Yesterday we had only the first instalment of the festivities, which are to last three days, and in spite of the distribution of prizes to the exhibitors of the agricultural show at the Cascine in the morning and a concert in the Hall of the Five Hundred at noon, all the interest was concentrated on the procession which was expected to come off towards evening. That was the part of the treat which only Florence—for where is there any other equally well-situated city—could supply. There was not much in the procession itself, and one can see something not very unlike it at any great Temperance meeting or Teetotal muster in London or Manchester. It was merely a procession of men in plain clothes—the costumes of the sober 19th century; artisans in not the very best jackets and wideawakes, with a sprinkling of their rather overdressed women; working-men's associations or trade unions marshalled under their flags, and bearing their mottoes and devices in bright colours aloft, with inscriptions in honour of Michael Angelo and of that *renaissance* in which he led the way, the rear being brought up by deputations from all Italian and foreign Academies, and by representatives of the towns and provinces of the whole Peninsula—a higher class of men than the "children of toil" by whom they were preceded, but not gaining much in the way of attire by the substitution of silk for felt in their hats, or of broadcloth for fustian in their coats.

Even out of such common-place elements Florence can contrive to make up a spectacle. The procession first assembled in the neighbourhood of Via Ghibellina before the great artist's house where the committee unveiled a bust of him, the gift of Signor Pietro Galli and a legacy we are told of Galli's master, Professor Vincenzo Papi. The *cortege* next proceeded to the Piazza of Santa Croce, the monumental church where Michael Angelo's remains rest with those of many of Italy's men of mark. But the real goal of the chief actors in the pageant as well as of the immense multitude that pressed around them, was the Piazzale di Michael Angelo, a broad platform on the culminating point of that lovely promenade of the Viale dei Collie, which is certainly one of the most glorious achievements and constitutes one of the strongest attractions of the Florence of our day—a carriage-drive which, from Porta Romana on one side leads by a gradual ascent over the hills to San Miniato, and thence by an equally easy slope goes down to Porta San Frediano, describing a long semi-circle of which the Lung Arno or bank of the river on the left or Pitti side—from Via Maggio to the immediate neighbourhood of the upper suspension-bridge—is the diameter. The original plan, I believe, was to carry on the drive all round that part of the town on both sides, opening a communication between the Viale dei Colli and the Cascine at the lower suspension-bridge. This promenade, the first conception of which dates from those few and anxious years in which Florence was the capital of Italy, has lately been carried to so wonderful a state of improvement and finish as may well reflect the greatest credit on the courage and munificence of the Florentine Municipality, whether or nor it may eventually justify their extravagance. The trees along the drive, and in the groves and recesses by which every inch of ground has been tastefully diversified, have sprung up in full luxuriancy. Villas and cottages, as well as stately Palaces with sumptuous gardens, crown the best sites; *cafes*, tea-gardens, and other places of public entertainment offer pleasant lounges at every turn of the road. There is a Tivoli, or place for outdoor evening relaxation, emulating the glories of all the Ranelaghs and Cremornes of ancient or modern times; and finally, in the Piazzale di Michael Angelo at San Miniato, near the spot where the artist eared his fortifications at the time of the siege of Florence by the armies of Charles V., art has strained all its power to adorn with flowers and shrubs, with still and running and gushing water, with masterpieces of sculpture and buildings in exquisite architectural taste, a spot unique in the world for that panorama of the city and of the valley of the Arno of which it has the nearest, yet the most extensive, command.

It was at this spot that the great bulk of the Florentine population clustering in groups or in great masses on every projection of the hill at various heights, lining nine, ten, or more deep the many platforms and terraces into which the ground has been laid, or moving restlessly along the roads, paths, and by-paths that intersect it in every direction, were, from an early hour, when the sun was still high, awaiting the procession by which the monument in the centre of the Piazzale was to be inaugurated.

The procession came up neither by the road from Porta Romana on the right nor by that from Porta San Frediano on the left. The hill where the Piazzale stands has been made accessible at its base through a long line of winding paths going up in zig-zag, like those which from the Piazza del Popolo, in Rome, lead up to the Pincio. It was along these walks that between 5 and 6 p.m. the *cortege*, having crossed the old bridge—Ponte Vechio—and followed the Lung Arno as far as the San Frediano gate and thence striking across the open piazza at the foot of the hill came slowly up the ascent, its long line so filling up every turning of the walks, and the multitude clustering so thickly in the intervening spaces that all the steep hill side as well as the broad plain on the summit was one vast mass of living things, the van of the procession having already gained the platform and taken up the position assigned to it before the rear had even reached the first steps of the ascent. In the midst of that dark swarming mass of human beings, the gay colours of so many flags, pennons, and streamers as the leaders of the various ranks bore aloft, blending with those of the masts, trophies, and numberless ornaments with which not only the monument, but very kiosk, pavilion and *cafe* on the heights had been decked out, produced a simple and natural yet more charming, effect than could have been wrought by the most consummate contrivance of artificial decoration.

The monument itself cannot with any propriety be called by that name as the Florentine Corporation, either because it despaired of finding an artist worthy of the subject or because it had no money to pay him, contented themselves with placing on the spot bronze casts of the great sculptor's David, with the marvellously sketched groups of those mausoleums of the Medici in San Lorenzo, known under the names of *La Notte* and *Il Pensiero*. Michael Angelo was thus made to provide a second-hand monument to himself out of his own works. *Si quæris monumentum*—here are copies.

In the evening the Prefect, Marquis of Montezemolo, gave a grand reception at his official residence, the Riccardi Palace, graced by the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Carignano, who is doing duty here as representative of the reigning Sovereign. Admission to the State Apartments of that Palace, with its magnificent carved and gilt old ceilings and its furniture, and especially the glorious mediæval tapestry, was a treat which the crowd of foreign artists and tourists were fully able to appreciate. The extreme heat, however, drove most of the guests off just as the musical entertainment began. As is usually the case in Florence, the display of female loveliness was not so great as it would have been had the reunion been in Rome or Venice, Milan, Genoa, or Turin.

This morning, soon after 10, we had the inauguration of the Michael Angelo collection, consisting of some of his original works, casts of his sculptures, and of some of his paintings and drawings. This took place in the Gallery of the Academy of Arts, a repository of works which many of the foreign visitors ignore, though it contains treasures of fully as high a value and quite as interesting as those of the Pitti Palace and the Uffizi. Conspicuous in the centre of the gallery under a canopy erected for this special purpose, has been placed Michael Angelo's original statue of David, that statue carved by the artist in his early youth, out of a block of marble spoilt by a brother sculptor, yet second to none of the great man's later master-pieces, which had been standing for so many years before the Palazzo Vecchio in the main square of the city (*Piazza della Signoria* or *del Gran Duca*), but which it has now been deemed expedient to screen from the inclemencies of the season by placing it under a glass-case. Those who have chosen the spot for its future abode, and have arranged the light so as to set it out to the best advantage, have almost as well deserved of that that marble as he that carved it. No man who has not Michael Angelo's David in its present position can be said to have ever seen it at all. The mere effect of light and shade amounts almost to a new revelation of the young artist's conception. In the garish light of an Italian [illegible] a [illegible] of the superhuman expression of the countenance was lost.

I was too much taken up and absorbed by that grand statue to have either time or leisure to bestow on the numerous works on stone or canvas, in colours, in pencil or pen and ink, all connected with Michael Angelo which either the liberality of private persons or that of Italian and foreign artistic institutions, has contributed to this marvellous show. I only observed a splendid female head—that of a Venetian Doge's wife, or Dogarella, name unknown—taken, as it is stated, from a drawing by Michael Angelo, and done in oil by some great artist, also anonymous, but certainly belonging to the golden age or Italian painting, which would have undoubtedly delighted Michael Angelo himself had he seen it. It is the head and bust of a splendid woman, wearing on her head the one horned cap of State of the Chief of the Republic of St Mark, with a most grandiose and elegant style of mediæval head-dress, her neck bare, and the luxuriant bosom visible under the thinnest veil. Anything more striking than the queen-like, intellectual braw, and the rich but sensuous and passionate upper lip of that Princess, certainly the whole world of art never exhibited. One would say the two heads of Zenobia and Cleopatra run into one. That head and those of the Sybil, by Baldassare Peruzzi, at Sienna, and of St. Barbara, by Palma Vecchio at Venice are the greatest things in that style Italy can boast. They are the most striking types of sublime female beauty.

Great praises have been bestowed on the Pope for allowing casts taken from Michael Angelo's marbles in the Vatican, in St. Peter's, and other churches, as well as some of the artist's drawings, still in his keeping, to appear in these Florentine rooms. But it must be borne in mind that, by the law of 1871, respecting Papal prerogatives, the works of art now still in the Pope's hands are the property not of the Papal See, but of the Italian nation. They have been left in the Pontifical Palaces merely out of consideration for the aged Pontiff's feelings and at his request; but he would have no right to withdraw them from the public view, or to prevent their being put to such uses as the Italian people and their Government deem expedient for the public good.

Among the numerous publications, Italian and foreign brought out on this occasion, I have only time to mention a new "Life of Michael Angelo," in two volumes, by Signor Aurelio Gotti, published by the printing press of the *Gazzetta d' Italia*, and an ode entitled "Micheal Angiolo Buonarroti," by Mr. James Lockhart, an English resident of Florence.

MR. GLADSTONE ON MENTAL CULTURE.

(*The Times*, *Sept* 15.)

AT the annual meeting of the Hawarden Literary Institution, held last night, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone presiding, the adoption of the report was moved by.

Mr. Gladstone, who said:—I wish you to consider a few things which I will endeavour to lay before you, for every institution of this kind opens a great number of interesting topics, from which one can but select and which one can only touch hastily on account of the time which it would require to exhaust them. In the first place, let me say, recommending to your encouragement and patronage an establishment of this kind, that I do not do so as if either bodily exercise or even mental culture are of themselves the whole of what man requires. In the course of his pilgrimage upon earth man has three forms of life—his spiritual life, his intellectual life, and his bodily life. It is in relation to God, and upon his relation to God, upon the knowledge of God, and upon all that concerns that knowledge, that his destiny and his happiness really depends on these matters. I ask you to consider what can be done, leaving to others who are more fit and better entitled to do it to touch those subjects in proper times and places. I ask you to consider the question of the intelligent life which we ought all to endeavour to live, and what belongs to such an institution as this. Now, as I said, believing that this institution if it is to prosper, must be a popular institution, having its foundations in the minds of the labouring—those who are called the labouring part of the population—I must necessarily consider a question which may occur to them all, and which in other times must have occurred to any of them who were solicited to enter an establishment of this kind. I have said that man has an intelligent life, the life and his intellectual faculties, and lifewise bodily life and material life. Of that bodily or material life the wants are perfectly imperative and indispensible. It is in his choice to a great degree whether he will cultivate his intellectual faculties. It can hardly be said to be in his choice whether he will labour for the supply of his bodily wants, and the supply of the wants of those who are immediately dependent upon him. It often happens in the mixed and imperfect condition in which we live that the exigencies of the bodily and material life are such, and the means of supplying them so limited, that they actually press out—squeeze out, if I may say so—the opportunity of attending to the wants of our intellectual life; and that, perhaps, is the great excuse that men would make for passing by the calls of an institution of this kind. They say, "It is all very well for people with plenty of money to spend, but I am not in their position; I am a labouring man, dependent upon my hands, dependent upon my health; and I have got a wife and children to support. It is not for me, and I won't be bothered with it." Well, now, is that an excuse that ought to be made by the labouring population of this parish generally as they now stand? There is no circumstances more gratifying, in my view, in the condition of the country than the great change which has taken place, especially in our labouring population, as to the means which they possess both for self-support and self-improvement. I do not enter upon the question whether in their case they have all that is to be desired in this world. It will have to undergo a great many changes before those who inhabit it can have all that is to be desired, but they have now what they had not in other times. There is not only an improvement upon their condition in other times, but there is a contrast with their condition in other times—a contrast of a most highly favourable character—a contrast which must carry joy and satisfaction to the heart of every intelligent man not belonging to the labouring classes who knows that in the labouring classes is the basis and foundation of the institutions of the country and of all that constitutes the nation. I should like to draw to your minds a few facts, although they must be necessarily incomplete—what has been in other times the condition of the labouring classes, and to show that if your fathers and grand-fathers and great grandfathers before you did not belong to institutions of this kind they had an excuse and reason for it such as do not exist in the present day. I will say a few words upon the subject of agricultural labour, and afterwards a few words upon the subject of mining labour. It is now about 36 years ago since, very greatly to my own comfort and advancement, I became very closely connected with this place, and that is a very limited time in the life of a community. But what immense changes have taken place in the position of the agricultural labourer even within that time! You know what his wages were 36 years ago, and what they are now; and I will not enter into details upon a matter familiar to you all; but undoubtedly in that period of time it is a very great change indeed, a change that has been brought about without great grievances or oppression, I will venture to say, to any portion of the community—on the contrary, with the general conviction that it is for the good of all, although these changes in some degree momentarily rub and fret in particular cases and in particular circumstances just for the moment. Mr. Gladstone then referred to Mr. Eden's work on the condition of agricultural labourers in ten counties in England between the years 1790 and 1800 to show that the average wages then received by an agricultural labourer to support his wife and family was 8s. a week. Continuing, he said—in the 62 cases of families which are given in the most minute manner in 49 of them the wages of the man and of his family were not sufficient to meet the expenditure, that expenditure being based upon a narrow, scanty, and defective scale. That was the condition of what we called "merry England" 80 years ago. (Laughter.) And now you hear people sometimes say that the time of merry England is gone by. Well, it may not be as merry now in all cases as we should wish it to be, but I suspect it is quite as merry as it was in the times of your fathers and grandfathers, and many generations before them, and a good deal merrier too. (Applause.) As regards mining labour the change has been very great and extraordinary. I don't speak of the changes which have been effected within the last three or four years. I hope there are a good many miners in this room, and to them I would say as a friend, I have always looked upon that change with very mixed feelings. It was quite manifest that so great and so sudden a change could not be supported permanently; it is not in the nature of things. The laws of the trade did not permit the rise of three or four years ago in the price of coke and of coal. As connected with coke and iron, I say it is entirely without precedent. It was like a great storm that disturbs the air with exceeding violence. Such changes are not in my opinion much to be desired. Those changes which are to be desired are changes slower and more gradual, but of a more solid and permanent kind. Apart entirely from this great change there has been a great upward movement on the part of miners in other senses of the word. Out of this great augmentation of means there is something, at any rate, which a man may venture to spare for his mind. It may be said, perhaps, that this augmentation of means has been neutralized by an augmentation of prices. That is not so. There are no augmentations of prices at all to account for the difference in the wages of these days. It is true that some prices are raised; the price of meat, for example, is considerably raised. What did that signify to those men? Nothing at all; it was totally beyond their reach. But meat a hundred years ago was not equal in quality to what it is now. Remember that, and when we hear so much from people of all classes about the increased cost of living, the reply is, in some points that is true; in some points it is totally untrue, because such articles as tea and sugar and clothes are enormously reduced in price. But, independently of those cases where it is true and where it is totally untrue, it very commonly means this—that people are not content to live as they were formerly content to live. I don't say that is unreasonable; on the contrary, it is that now they have many of the innocent means of health as well as subsistence and luxury to a degree which formerly they could not have, and which in a degree now form part of the expenses of living. I think, as equally-minded men, you will admit that in this parish there is not a general pressure of poverty among the labouring classes to induce men to say, "We will give everything to our bodily wants and to the support of our families, and we will reserve nothing whatever for the cultivation of the mind." I hope nobody has been frightened by the formidable title "Literary and Scientific." (Laughter.) Literature—that is a very high flight. Science—that is a higher flight still. You may say that practically the exigencies of life are such that they will not allow a very large portion of literature or a very large portion of science to be pursued by the community at large, and I think the title is rather too formidable, and I hope the council will amend it, for I am sure it frightens a good many people away. The chairman has told you and very properly told you, that games are contemplated; but he did not tell you, and I think it would have puzzled him to tell you, how in the world these games could be brought within the definition either of literary or scientific. (Laughter.) Therefore a little amendment is properly required in this respect. Now, my good friends, if I may presume to call you so, let me say one word as to the kind of temptation that I think beset those who are called upon for a great deal of bodily labour in their usual lot in life. When I speak of temptation I do not now refer to those temptations which beset us all, of absolutely profligate and worthless living. I do not speak of those temptation which lead men—I hope in but rare instances—to neglect their wives and families and primary duties. All these I put by. I am going to speak of temptations of another class, but which perhaps have a readier access to those who labour hard, simply because they do not a[illegible] to involve at first sight any moral offence. [illegible] mean the temptation to bodily and mental indolence at the moment when work is done. Now, as far as the body is concerned, the body has pretty well done its duty when it has done that labour by means of which it obtains wages, but mental indolence is a sad thing. There is no reason why a mind of that kind should be inactive, and his time spent in lolling, loitering, whistling, playing marbles, and other trifling occupations which are unworthy to be called substitutes for occupation. It is quite evident although the body is hard pressed by the labour of a population so energetic and industrious as this, yet they do not always feel entirely exhausted. They have some strength remaining, and I am veryglad that they have games of a character that require great bodily exercise. But what I entreat and desire is that they should do the same justice to their minds that they do to their bodies. The fact of having bodily power may be a reason why they cannot give their mindsto the most reduced description of reading and conversation or investigation, and therefore I admit that they may be frightened, innocently frightened, by the bugbear of a scientific inquiry which appears to be written over the door of our institution. But employment of the mind—relief to the mind by useful employment and recreation, does not in the slightest degree add to the fatigue which the body undergoes and which promotes that equitable and general development of the faculties as between body and mind which is most conducive to the health as well as to the happiness of mankind. In this respect it must be admitted that we as a people—and I am speaking not of the labouring classes but of all classes—we do not come up to the proper standard. We do not do enough for the cultivation of our minds; we are, unless under the pressure of absolute necessity, a rather indolent people as regards mental cultivation, not in the lowest class but in all classes. After a long experience of life I can say it is in all classes, from the highest to the lowest. We should all protest against it in our separate spheres, endeavour to show we are not examples of it, and not allow ourselves to slide into that reprehensible practice. What shall I say of other nations? There are other nations much before us in this respect. You will find in Germany, France, and in many parts of Italy that there is a much greater disposition among the people of the country to avail themselves of opportunities of knowledge and mental culture than in England. In Scotland there is a great disposition. But why? Because of the improved education which the Scotch have now enjoyed for a good many generations. For a good many generations they have had a really efficient popular education. The mass of the English people are only just coming into possession of this blessing. It is quite true they are called upon to pay for it, and some do not like to be called upon to pay for it. Education, if the article is good of its kind, if worth paying for, and its tendency is to redeem man and save him from base and grovelling pursuits. I will speak of the people of Wales—that is, the Welsh speaking people. I do not know if any of you ever read a series of letters by Mr. Richard, the member of Parliament for Merthyr—a man of very considerable ability, high character, a distinguished Welshman, who sustains the character of a Welshman in the house of Commons with great effect. He published a series of letters in the *Morning Star*, which does not now exist, and republished them as a small volume. I have read those letters with very great advantage, and I was very much struck by the character which he gives of the Welsh people. It quite astonished me to see in how many respects the population can lay claim to credit and honour for all that most distinguishes good citizens and good men. Having quoted from Mr. Richard to show the literary taste of the Welsh people, who, however, did not indulge in novels, Mr. Gladstone thus concluded:—I wanted to make a case in some degree to show that the question whether you should take up this institution deserves serious consideration from those here, and serious consideration from those to whom I hope those here will mention it. I wish to abdicate the position. We desire that this institution should be popular. We desire that it should prosper on the present basis, and we desire to extend it. I, for my part, looking generally at the thriving condition of the increasing population, increasing in their character for industry, think there ought to be some institution which shall really lift its head, assort its own existence, and be a familiar everyday part of our life, an institution in which all families may take an interest, in which they may find opportunities for culture united by judicious arrangements with opportunities of rest and recreation. Though the institution has come of age, yet I trust in another sense it is in its infancy, and that it will grow beyond its present dimensions, and embrace the various parties other than those to which it has hitherto addressed itself. It depends upon you whether it shall thrive or not. It requires no large efforts, no great sacrifices. It addresses itself to you with the benefits it confers far beyond anything it asks in return. Its fate depends upon the answer to the question we put to you—whether you will support it; and I only hope, for the sake of the parish, for your sake, and for our sakes, that the answer will be favourable. (Applause.)

*The motion was seconded by Dr. O. Kelly, and carried by acclamation. A vote of thanks to Mr. Gladstone was moved, and he replied, saying that the best thanks would be to make the institution successful and prosperous.

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THE PALACE HOTEL IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE LARGEST HOTEL IN THE WORLD.

(From a Staff Correspondent of the "New York Tribune.")

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The rich men of the Pacific Coast, the Ralstons the Sharons, the Haywards, the Mackeys, the Mills and the Floods, have sublime confidence in the future greatness of San Francisco. I have from time to time heard most of these gentlemen talk on the subject, and they evidently think that the city will eventually rank with New York and London. The enthusiasm is by no means confined to the rich people, but extends to all classes. I refer to the wealthier classes, because they are risking their money on the city's prosperity. The most striking evidence of this which now occurs to me is the erection here by Messrs. Sharon and Ralston of the largest hotel in the world. Its dimensions are extraordinary, and its remarkable character, not less than its cost, entitles it to consideration. Mr. Ralston and Mr. Sharon in conversation say that San Francisco, like New York and Chicago, is a natural hotel center, and that no misfortunes of trade, no failure of crops, and no commercial panic can affect its hotels or its general business. From figures obtained from Warren Leland, the lessee of the hotel, so well known in the East that no introduction from me is necessary, it is estimated that 40,000 persons go South every year to escape the rigors of the northern Winters, and that not less than 100,000 go North every summer to escape the heat and malaria of the Southern and Border States. The enthusiasts of the " ope hink those people ought to come to San Francisco, where the climate is uniform, like Mrs. Camp's punch, "neither too hot nor too cold." The temperature here is somewhere between 60 and 70 in Summer, and 50 and 60 in Winter, and so far as the climate is concerned there surely ought to be no argument. San Francisco is also—according to the enthusiasts—the only seaport on the coast, and the whole trade of the coast concentrates here. It is the entry port of the East India trade, and also the center of the China, Japan, Chili, Peru, Central American States, Mexico, New-Zealand and Australian trade not only with the United States, but the world. The trade of the world with those countries in reality passes through San Francisco. It is the natural watering place for those countries, and the stopping place, the half-way house, as it were, between the antipodes.

To the tourist it is always a source of delight, and in England a man is not considered as "travelled" unless he has been to San Francisco. An Englishman, Mr. Campbell, of a very old family in Edinburgh, said to me a short time ago: "This is a most extraordinary country of yours. You travel three thousand miles over your own land by railway without seeing people enough to make a regiment. Suddenly you come to a city like Paris, full of wealth, full of beauty, reckless, giddy, and what you Americans call "fast." You go up one of its hills and see the most beautiful bay in the world with such surroundings as can be found nowhere. What next? You are within 24 hours of a wilderness where you may have a bout with a grizzly or be scalped by the Indians. Or, if you are not looking for bears or Indians, you may go down into a mine of gold and silver half a mile in depth. It is certainly extraordinary. I wonder that the whole world does not come here." This gentleman was on his way to China. He had spent a fortnight here, and by agreement with Baron Rosen, the Russian Consul-General to Yokohama, also a fellow-passenger on the overland train, he decided to wait for the next steamer. Both gentlemen were astonished to learn that, with all its stretch of territory and pretension, there was not a population of more than 200,000 people.

The name of the new hotel is the Palace. It was projected by Mr. Ralston of the Bank of California, who has personally done more to popularize not only the City of San Francisco, but the whole State of California than anybody else. He owned much of the land on which the hotel stands, and he and Mr. Sharon, it is understood, own much of the land near it. These gentlemen joined purses for the purpose of building the finest hotel in the world. An architect visited all the principal cities of Europe for the purpose of examining hotel Architecture, noting improvements and novelties and gathering ideas. All the leading hotel men in the United States were also conferred with and their suggestions obtained. When it was decided what was wanted the architect went to work on his plans. The hotel is now nearly finished, and a good idea may be obtained of it. The size is simply gigantic. It covers one whole square—from New Montgomery to Annie, and from Market to Jessie streets. In fact the building is 350 by 275 feet, covering nearly a hundred thousand square feet—and being seven stories high. It is difficult to describe the architecture of the building. Mr. Mullett, late Supervising Architect of the Treasury, was in the habit of calling everything "Renaissance" that could not be described otherwise, and I have no doubt he would use the word here. It is severely plain. In respect to bay windows, architect, owners and lessee have all run mad. Some idea may be obtained of the appearance of the hotel when it is stated that there are no large columns, no domes, no arches, no steeples—nothing but bay windows. Every room fronting on the street, has one, and the appearance from the outside is very novel. At first it seems finical and trifling, giving the appearance of a monstrous building covered with pigeon-houses. There are in all about 400 bay windows, so that in the language of advertisements, "no family should be without one." The interior arrangements of the hotel are admirable. The entrance is on New Montgomery-st. through a *porte cochere* extending to a court, similar to that of the Grand Hotel in Paris. This court is 144 by 84 feet, and reaches to the top of the building, being covered with glass. In this court will be walks, fountains, statuary and tropical plants. The court differs from that of the Grand Hotel in Paris in this respect: on every floor a veranda 12 feet wide extends entirely around the court, forming a promenade above the garden, which is to be illuminated in the evening. From the garden level to the second floor is the grand staircase, which is ornamented with statuary and flower vases. Vases of growing flowers and plants are also to be placed at intervals around the verandas, on every floor. Nothing can be more beautiful in conception than this open court, gaily illuminated and adorned with fountains, statuary, tropical plants and shrubbery, with tier after tier of verandas, blooming with flowers and filled with promenaders.

Few can appreciate the gigantic proportions of the Palace, and I have obtained certain figures from the architect to aid the imagination. There are nearly a thousand rooms in the hotel; there are 500 bath-rooms. There is not a room in the house for guests that is less than 16 feet square, and more than half of them are 20 feet square. Every room has a closet, a fire-place, a marble mantel six feet long, a French plate mirror, and standard gas lights. Every room is also provided with a fresh air register communicating with the street, and a flue leading to the roof. Perfect ventilation is therefore secured. Each bath-room has a flue leading to a hot-air chamber on the roof, thus securing a draft which carries off impure gases. There are 2,042 ventilating tubes opening outward on the roof of the hotel. Four things were sought by the builders—space, light, air, and ventilation. The first storey of the hotel is 27 feet 3 inches; second 15 feet 9 inches; third, 14 feet 7 inches; fourth, 14 feet; fifth, 13 feet 6 inches; sixth, 13 feet 6 inches; seventh, 16 feet 6 inches. To carpet the hotel, including rooms, halls and stairs, will require 28 miles of carpet of ordinary width. As before stated the hotel covers nearly a hundred thousand square feet of land—the exact figures being 96,250. The Windsor in New York is only a third as large. The Fifth Avenue Hotel is 200 feet square, while the Palace is 350 feet by 275, and contains 56,250 more square feet. In other words, two hotels of the size of the Fifth-Avenue could be put into the Palace, and there would be plenty of room to spare, to say nothing of an extra storey. The principal dining room of the Palace is 150 by 55 feet—not in good proportion, owing probably to the height of the room. This dining room is larger than any private residence in New York, with half a dozen exceptions. It is even larger than six city lots in New York, and counting the breakfast-room and the private dining-rooms they are equal to 13 city lots in that city.

A novel feature in American hotels has been adopted in the Palace in the matter of attendance. A sub-office is provided on each of the seven floors. In each office is an annunciator, and each floor has its special servants, so that a bell can be answered almost instantly. Each floor has also a letter box, which empties into a tube leading to the box in the main office. There is also a pneumatic despatch tube by which messages and parcels can be instantaneously sent to any point on the different floors.

The Palace is in all essential particulars fire-proof. All the partitions and walls are built of brick or stone, laid in cement and banded together with iron. The hotel itself is of brick and iron, the brick portions being plastered in the colour of sandstone, and the iron painted in the same shade. As an additional protection against fire, a spacious escape stanway has been built from the roof to the ground floor, composed of iron enclosed in brick, having openings on each floor. In every room and passage-way in the hotel is a thermostatic bulb, by which any extra degree of heat existing in any locality will be announced at the general office upon a dial showing the exact locality, thus making a complete fire alarm guard. There are 79 stations in the hotel to be visited every hour day and night by watchmen, at each of which is a button which communicates by electricity with the general office, where an indicator is provided under lock. The watchmen are required to touch each of these buttons in their rounds, and if they fail to do so at the proper times the indicator shows it. Within the walls of the building are four 10-inch artesian wells, with a tested capacity of 28,000 gallons of water per hour. These wells communicate with a reservoir under the court, 107 by 64 feet and 20 feet deep, holding 630,000 gallons. There are also engines, steam pumps, and a supply of 14,570 feet of hose, which would seem to be in themselves a sufficient protection against fire.

The Palace has five elevators which are the best I have ever seen. They are worked by hydraulic power, and make better speed, are more safe, make less noise and less motion than any in the country. As if the five elevators were not enough to convey people up and down, the builders have erected seven stairways reaching from the roof to the garden floor.

As to the cost of this hotel, the figures are almost appalling. Mr. Sharon himself informed me that the building and ground had already cost nearly $5,000,000. He said he did not expect the property would pay as an investment. It will, he thinks, be a credit and an actual benefit to the city. This is all he wants. He can afford to build one hotel, if it only costs $5,000,000. But why Mr. Sharon, who is a Senator from Nevada, should have such an extraordinary interest in San Francisco, is rather strange. He is supposed to live in Nevada, where his colleague, Mr. Jones, is supposed to reside, but he does not live there. On the contrary, he has a very charming house in this city, and never goes to Nevada, except on a business trip, from one year to another. However, he goes quite as often as his colleague does.

The furniture in the Palace will cost dlrs.1,000,000. This is the sum laid apart for it. The mirrors alone will cost dlrs 100,000, and the chandeliers dlrs.45,000. The silver will cost dlrs.60,000 and the linen dlrs 75,000. Mr. Leland estimates that the furniture in each room will cost dlrs.1,000. This of course does not refer to the parlours or reception-rooms, each of which will require from dlrs.5,000 to dlrs.10,000. The furniture throughout the hotel, like the building, is to be severely plain, and will be made in this city. The builders have adopted the fashion, so prevalent in Paris a few years ago, of furnishing with light-coloured woods. There will be very little rosewood and mahogany in the Palace. The woods used will be almost entirely native, such as golden mahogany, laurel, manzanita, oak, red wood, &c., all of light colour. Mr. Leland will introduce a novel feature in San Francisco in the matter of help. There are at present not a dozen coloured waiters in the city, but he has now under contract over two hundred negroes for his dining-room, under Nathan Randolph of the Ocean at Long Branch. The waiters are paid from dlrs. 30 to dlrs.35, while in Washington, Baltimore, or Richmond the best coloured waiters may be had for dlrs.20 a month. When the hotel will be opened it is difficult to say, certainly not within a month, although the carpets are being laid on the top floors. The price per day, when it is remembered that in San Francisco the best accommodations are to be had for dlrs.3, or at most dlrs. 4 a day, seems rather unreasonable, being dlrs. 4-50 per day in gold. Yet Mr. Leland says half his rooms are already engaged.

A FEW WORDS ON TOBACCO-BOXES, &c.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F. S. A., &C.

(Cope's Tobacco Plant.)

A NATURAL consequence on the introduction of Tobacco, and an indulgence in the practice of smoking, was the invention of boxes and other articles in which the "weed" could be preserved and carried about for use. But not use only; for smokers, all the world over, in former days as well as our own, have had a liking for show and ornament. And this is very natural. One does not care to carry about with one a rubbishing-looking little box when one can procure, "for love or money," a handsome and ornate one. As beer tastes better out of a silver cup, or flagon, than out of a tin can, so, perhaps, Tobacco has a sweeter and a better flavour out of a cleverly-constructed and elaborately-decorated box than one of meaner character; though I once heard an inveterate smoker, of threescore-and-ten summers at least, declare that "any kind of a box, except one on the ear, would do for him;" so little did he care for style or ornament in connection with the great business of his life—smoking.

Boxes, even in the early days of indulging in Tobacco, varied in their style, their ornament, and very markedly in their size. Those for carrying about in the pocket (and they *had* pockets in those days—not the diminutive ones worn now, but of capacity enough to hold a day's victuals, let alone pipe and Tobacco) were generally long, with rounded ends. They were made of brass, and often very highly ornamented with chasing and engraving, and occasionally with decorations in relief. They were frequently sufficiently capacious to contain, not only the Tobacco, but the pipe as well, which was laid in one of the compartments of the box; while in others sometimes lay the flint and steel, and even tinder, with its "damper" or cover; so the smoker had all his implements at hand in one receptacle.

A curious allusion to this kind of receptacle occurs in "The Man in the Moon," a droll little book levelled against the fashionable follies and habits of the day, published in 1609. In this, one of the individuals in the company inquires of another who a certain third person is, and he is told—"I know not, certainly, but I think he cometh to play you a fit of mirth, for I behelde pipes in his pocket; now he draweth forth his tinder-box and his touch-wood, and falleth to his tacklings. Sure his throate is on fire, the smoke flyeth so fast from his mouth. Blesse his beard with a bason of water, lest he burn it! Some terrible thing he taketh, it maketh him pant and look pale; and hath an odious taste, he spitteth so after it."

I have seen several of these old brass Tobacco-boxes. Some have a division full length down the middle, so that one or two pipes may lie on one side; and the other, being again divided across, holds the Tobacco, the tinder or touch-wood, and the flint, steel, and matches. Others had no divisions, but were still capacious enough to hold all that was needed. These boxes were mostly of Dutch or German manufacture, and are very curious. Others, and rather later examples, are of a long oval form, but still ornamented in the same manner. A brief description of some of these will, I think, be interesting to the readers of the *Tobacco Plant.*

One of these in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Hume, is, as usual, of brass, and is tinned on the inside. It is of oval shape, about an inch in thickness, and has a chain attached near the hinge for suspending it over the arm. It is elaborately engraved all over the lid and bottom, and is an excellent example of Dutch wit and humour, and expression of sentiment. The elipse of the lid is divided in two by the engraver. In its upper half are represented five persons, viz., a fisherman, who has ensnared a woman in his net; the woman, a gentleman, a monk, and a cripple. In ovals underneath they are supposed, each one respectively, to speak as follows, the original being in the Dutch language:—

Woman.—"Although I seem frightened, I allow myself to be taken."

Fisherman.—"This trick has been well planned, and I have brought the fish in my net."

Gentleman.—"Fisherman, if you get many such fish, you may sell some of it to me."

Monk.—"If I had such fish to eat in my monastery, it would make me forget meat."

Cripple.—"Father, such fish has been the cause that I walk on crutches."

On the bottom of the box are represented three men supporting or carrying a log of wood on their shoulders, with the words, probably supposed to be spoken by each of them, respectively:—

"Here am I, carrying the burden which every man must carry."

"If every one would carry his own burden, it would be best."

"For every one will have enough to carry at the last."

Another, of about the same period, bears, in the Dutch language, the Scripture texts from Isaiah i., 2, 3:—"Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth: for the Lord hath spoken, I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me. The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib: but Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider," and those from Ecclesiasticus xxi., 2, 3, 4:—"Flee from sin as from the face of a serpent: for if thou comest too near it, it will bite thee: the teeth thereof are as the teeth of a lion, slaying the souls of men. All iniquity is as a two-edged sword, the wounds whereof cannot be healed. To terrify and do wrong will waste riches: thus the house of proud men shall be made desolate." These are pictorially arranged as a rebus, in a manner similar to that of the hieroglyphically illustrated bibles of a later period.

Scripture subjects were very common on these boxes; and others, with various texts, arranged in a somewhat similar manner to the above, are not unfrequently met with. Another example exhibits on the lid the Virgin and Child, with an inscription in the Dutch language, in eight lines, beneath; and on the bottom "S. Antonius Dun Padus" with the infant Christ. The "Temptation," the "Fall," "Noah's Ark," the "Tower of Babel," the history of "Jacob and Esau," "Daniel in the Lions' Den," "Joseph and his Brethren," "Jonah and the Whale"—these are some of the subjects of this class that these early Tobacco-boxes exhibit. Another one, but in this instance of wood, found in 1849 concealed under the joist of a floor of one of the attic rooms of the old Manor House at Chiselhurst, has, carved on its lid, a nimbed figure of our Saviour casting out the money-changers from the Temple. The sides of the box are carved with birds, scrolls, foliage, &c, and the bottom has a representation of a battle, the two chief combatants being equestrians. Both are left-handed, and one is armed with a spear and the other with a sword; three females, in the distance, are watching the result of the combat.

Another oval-shaped brass box, of the time of William III., which measures six inches and a half in length and two inches and a-quarter in breadth, bears on its lid an engraved representation of the Annunciation, in which the archangel Gabriel appears to the Virgin Mary, who is seated at a table; and on its bottom the salutation of Elizabeth by the Virgin Mary, with explanatory reading, as usual, in the Dutch language. A wooden box of the same character bears, carved on its lid, the visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon, and on the bottom the Judgment of Solomon.

An excellent example, belonging to Mr. Hillary Davis, found in the course of making a sewer at Rotherhithe is of brass, of oval form, and has on its lid an engraved representation of Elijah fed by the ravens, with the words "*Elias gast peyst*," the whole being within an oval border, with an angel at each end. On the bottom of the box are the words "*Konin Davidt*," and the engraved representation of King David playing on his harp. This, like the lid, is within an oval, with an angel at each end. Inside the lid is the name of one of the owners, through not the original, of the box, "*Whilam Hammond glover In Lynn, 1728.*" The box is of a somewhat earlier date than this.

Often ships, and other subjects "dear to sailors' hearts," were represented on these boxes, which were frequently then, as cigar-cases and Tobacco-pouches are now, love-gifts of sweethearts to their "sailor lads," and were kept as loving memorials of these fair donors through many a voyage:—

> "She gave him a Bacca-box marked with her name,
> And he kept it about him while fighting for fame"

on board his good ship Thunderer, as the sea-song has it.

Like Oliver Cromwell's skull, three or four "well-authenticated" ones being said to exist in different museums there are several Tobacco-boxes which are said to have belonged to, and been carried about by, Sir Walter Raleigh. Indeed, if Sir Walter carried about with him one-tenth of the number of Tobacco-boxes pipes, and snuff-boxes that are ascribed to him, he must have had a heavy burthen himself to bear, and enough for a couple of men to carry likewise. Out of the number, two may be named. One of these belonged to the celebrated antiquary, Ralph Thoresby, the historian, of Leeds, and was preserved in his museum in that town in the early part of the last century. It was large enough to hold a pound of Tobacco in its centre, and was surrounded by holes to hold pipes. It measured thirteen-inches in height and seven inches in diameter, and was formed of leather and ornamented with gilding.

The other, a representation of which was engraved by my late friend, Mr. Fairholt, belonged to the late John Yonge Akerman. It is of wood, and has carved on the lid a female figure, presumably "Hope," holding an anchor her head forms the knob by which the sliding lid is drawn out, and at her feet is a rose. On one side of the box are three figures: in the centre a man with a drawn sword in one hand; on one side of him a man, also with a drawn sword and shield, and on the other a woman holding a bunch of flowers in her right hand, while her left arm is "akimbo," and a little dog—veritably the "Dutchman's little dog"—at her side. On the other side of the box is a hunting scene, and at the ends also are figures. Within the lid are the initials W. R. conjoined, and these (on the principle, that all old rings and other relics having W. S. upon them are ascribed to Shakspeare) are taken to be conclusive proof that the box belonged to Walter Raleigh! On the bottom of the box is engraved a mariner's compass. While speaking of this love of appropriating relics to celebrated people simply because they bear corresponding initials, I cannot forbear naming a circumstance that occurred to myself a few years back. A friend of mine, a clergyman, who owned some property in Lincolnshire, knowing my love for antiquities, sent me, as a present, an old carved chest, on the front of which are the initials I. R., between rudely-carved branches of foliage. This, he assured me, meant *Johannes Rex* (or, as he said, *John Rex*). and in perfect good faith he said the box was King John's chest, which he left at the Abbey of Swineshead, in that county! The carving, there is no doubt, is not older than the seventeenth century, and the initials may with more reason be those of Jack Robinson or Isaac Richards. Of course I was very much gratified at receiving so nice an old chest, but I was obliged to dispel my friend's illusion as to its being the royal coffer.

Amongst Elizabethan dandies and beaux, Tobacco-boxes of costly materials were part of their fashionable paraphernalia. In Marston's play of "What you Will, written in 1607, Simplicius, an upstart, is made to say, "I'll go to the half-crown ordinary every meal, I'll have my ivory box of Tobacco;" and Henry Fitz Geoffrey, in his "Notes from Blackfriars;" a satirical production of 1617, speaks of a "spruce coxcomb"—

> "He never walkes without his looking-glasse,
> In a Tobacco-box or diall set,
> That he may privately conferre with it."

SILK CULTURE IN AUSTRALIA.

(Communicated by Mrs. Bladen Neill)

THE documents published in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, on the 6th August, give satisfactory proof that Australian sericiculture is attaining a position in which it will, at no distant date, command attention in the markets of Europe. Thus far the new industry appears to have been put forward in Victoria exclusively by Women and girls, and it is in regard to its bearing upon the social question of employment for women, that the prospectus which we have already published more especially recommends itself to the support of the British public. In this light the prospectus states, "that in the establishment of an industry of this kind in Australia, a prospect is offered to many women and girls in the United Kingdom, who may hereafter be induced to emigrate with a reasonable and confident prospect of suitable employment to look forward to" in the colonies. We say, in the colonies, because it is hoped that the movement thus commenced in Australia may hereafter spread to other British colonies and possessions; and, in point of fact, we are informed that already negociations are on foot for introducing silk culture into one or two other colonies.

The social aspect of the question, as affording increased scope for the employment of women, cannot fail to possess strong and peculiar interest. But at the same time the movement has a very distinct interest in its industrial aspect, and it is particularly in this light that we venture to bespeak for it the attention and support of manufacturers and merchants concerned in the silk trade. It has been shown that Australia itself is capable of producing first-class cocoons, and the documents recently published, further show the high estimation in which cocoons raised in Italy from Australian "grain" (silkworm eggs) are held by Italian experts, to whom they were lately submitted. Cocoons thus produced in Italy from Australian grain have been reliably valued at 1 fr. 50 c. per kilo higher than the best Italian cocoons of this season's growth. We take it that the education of Australian grain in Italy has been entered upon only as an occasional experiment, and that the main object of the Victorian Ladies' Sericicultural Association is to locate the industry in the colonies. The projectors of the movement, nevertheless, consider it important to demonstrate in one of the silk-growing centres of Europe itself that the colonies are not only able to produce cocoons, but also first-class grain, or silkworm eggs, for exportation. With this view, a recent education of Australian grain was conducted under the supervision of Mrs. Bladen Neil, near Verona, and the result obtained was shown to be satisfactory by the author of this paper.

The main objects, however, of the Victorian Ladies' Sericicultural Company are stated as follows in the articles of association, viz.:—"The promotion of sericiculture in the Australian colonies by the planting and cultivation of such kinds or species of the mulberry tree as are found most beneficial as food for the silkworm. The obtaining of silkworm grain, its education, and reproduction. The production and reeling of silk, and preparation for sale of both grain and silk at any place in the colony of Victoria, or elsewhere as to the company may seem fit, and the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the beforementioned objects."

The company appears to have had a modest beginning, for the original capital is stated to have been £5,000, divided into 1,250 shares of £4 each; and as a distinctive feature of the company it is provided that "no person but a woman shall be eligible as a director." Judging from the documents already published in this *Journal*, it would appear that the affairs of this company have hitherto been conducted with as much energy and promise of future success as it would be reasonable to expect in any similar enterprise managed by the so-called Lords of the Creation.

Among the practical results achieved we notice from the catalogue of the Melbourne Intercolonial Exhibition of 1873, that one of the ladies concerned in this movement exhibited on that occasion a case of cocoons "raised from grain obtained from Mr. Charles Brady, of Anthony, near Sydney, derived from an old Italian race now found to be free from disease. The exhibitor (according to the catalogue) has introduced into Australia grain from the magnanerie of M. Roland of Orbe Canton de Vaud, Switzerland. This gentleman's grain, has been thoroughly regenerated, and has remained perfectly free from disease for the last seven years. It is in great demand in Milan and Turin, and it is confidently expected that its reproduction in Australia will be a great success."

The exhibition of this and of other specimens of silk in cocoons and hanks afforded a convenient opportunity for experts in Melbourne to record their opinion of the suitability of silk culture to the natural conditions found in Australia. Thus we find that the jurors in the section of silk and clothing at the exhibition in question wrote as follows:—"At some future day Victoria will undoubtedly be a silk-producing country. Her geographical position, her meteorological peculiarities, and her large consumption of imported silks, all point in that direction. The white mulberry, *Morus alba*, the best and richest known aliment for the silkworm, grows luxuriantly in Victoria, and the true silkworm, *Bombyx morus*, thrives amazingly. Full grown mulberry trees may be seen at the Botanical-gardens, in the Royal-park, at Sunbury, and in various other places; and the names of the successful breeders of the silk-worm in different parts of the colony are so numerous as to make quite a formidable list. The samples of Victorian silk in cocoon and hanks now on view at the exhibition show what a splendid article can be produced here. They cannot be surpassed in fineness and firmness of texture by silk produced in any part of the world. Few attempts have, however, yet been made at the manufacture of colonially produced silk in Victoria beyond winding it off the cocoons [illegible] hanks." The opinion thus expressed by the jurors on silk, appears to be strengthened, as regards the matter of climate, by other reporters at the same exhibition, who state that "Victoria possesses the climatic advantages of the more favoured portions of Southern Europe. Marseilles, Bordeaux, Bologna, Nice, Verona, and Madrid, are on or near the same isothermal lines corresponding with that of the southern hemisphere passing through Melbourne, but the difference between summer and winter is far less in that city than in the places mentioned, and the climate is consequently more agreeable. Professor Neumayer determines Mafra, 700 feet above the sea (eight miles N. W. of Lisbon, and in lat. 38° 55′ N.), to be a locality experiencing mean temperature for the different seasons very near to those obtaining in Melbourne. The difference in mean of summer and winter temperatures in Melbourne, from a series of observations extending over fourteen years, is 16·1°." These, and other climatic conditions observed in the southern portions of Australia, are referred to in the official record from which these quotations are made as being favourable to the successful promotion of silk culture.

Having thus endeavoured to show that sericiculture has been entered upon in Australia with due regard to its suitability to that country, we come to the more business-like or practical part of the matter; and here we shall content ourselves by quoting a communication forwarded to the Silk Committee of the Society of Arts by the author, who is now in England as the representative of the company of sericiculturists in Victoria:—

"It is urgently necessary to send out to the ladies and girls now at work in Australia some of the latest and most approved apparatus used in Italian and French magnaneries and reeling establishments. To this end an urgent appeal is made to the women of England to assist their colonial sisters in a work which recommends itself so strongly to their sympathies. A large sum of money will be required—quite beyond the small means of these ladies. It will be easily seen that a work depending on increased plantations and new machinery cannot in the hands of women and young girls in the colonies become all at once a commercial success. It is true that a small quantity of raw material is now being manufactured into silk goods in Italy, and that brought to England by myself is also being manufactured into various useful articles of clothing. The importation will largely increase year by year, and thus time enable the association in Victoria to become self-supporting, but at present it must be largely dependent upon extraneous aid. The generous help given by many public bodies in this country, as well as by private individuals, to further the employment of women, induces the directors to feel sure that when there is no doubt that this most womanlike employment will prove profitable and socially beneficial, an appeal such as this will not be made in vain. It is hoped that in particular the Chambers of Commerce in the different centres of the silk manufacture will take a liberal view of this matter, and contribute towards the outfit now required. It is, in fact, evident that the especial self interest of the silk manufacture in England ought to attract some support from those bodies, the movement being one which tends to increase the supply of the raw material employed in the silk trades."

It is intended not only to purchase machinery with the latest improvements for reeling and carding, but to erect in Australia suitable buildings for the reception of the same, and for the accommodation of a large staff of women and young girls employed in this industry; and if the funds will allow, to assist other mulberry growing colonies in establishing similar associations for women, for whom more severe manual labour is not suitable. Before closing this notice we may mention that California is also developing into a silk producing country. M. Bonnehomme, now in England, states that he has established a market without limit in Italy and France with great success for Californian grain, produced under advantages of climate and soil not greater than in Australia. He can obtain as much as 40 frs. per oz. for first-class grain, and is of opinion that Australia and California are equally adapted for the production of the finest races of silkworms. Donations in aid of Australian sericiculture may be addressed to Lady Macarthur and Mrs. Bladen Neill, 27, Princes-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.; to Sir Antonio Brady, 110, Cannon-street, E.C.; to Mr. R. A. Brooks, St. Peter's chambers Cornhill; or to the Bank of South Wales, 4, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

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F. FISCHER, Chairman.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

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By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Bombay, 5th October 1875. Secretary.

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KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark
THOMAS KEATING,
London, Expert Chemist and Druggist.
Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

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JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

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Travellers on that line have long felt the necessity for a First Class Hotel, and that want will now be supplied by the above Hotel.

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Terms as before—Rs. 6 per day.
JEEVANJEE & Co.
2nd October, 1875.

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TO BE LET, a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW at PAREL, opposite to the Lalbaug, (the premises intended for the present Gaekwar of Baroda during the intended visit of His Royal Highness) lately fitted up and made suitable for a Rajah, with neatly laid out Garden and a spacious accommodation for Troops and Horses. The Bungalow is elegantly furnished and painted in Oil colour. It may be inspected at any time after the 10th day of October, instant. Apply at the premises.

Bombay, 4th October 1875.

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Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

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BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS. For particulars apply to
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The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
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WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

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Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of powerful and handsome Bay Walers, 5 years, 15-3 high, lately imported from Calcutta, thoroughly broken to harness and excellent movers, Rs. 3,000.

A powerful and well-bred Chesnut Arab, 6 years, 14-3 high, with exceptionally good paces under saddle, and has carried 15 stone for the past year, Rs. 1,000.

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A Bay Australian Cob, 7 years, 14-2, an excellent fencer and goes well in harness, Rs. 500

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 17th September 1875.

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